The Irish Times
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

OFFICIAL LIBRARY CHIEF SECRETARY DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Benefit of Madame CELESTE, and Positively the Last Night of her Engagement

And the principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, London.

On THIS (TUESDAY), JUNE 19, 1860.

The Entertainments will commence with (first time in Dublin), a Drama of great interest, entitled

SUZANNE; OR, THE POWER OF LOVE.

Suzanne .. Madame Celeste.

After which a New and Original Romantic Drama, written by C. Selby, Esq., entitled the

MYSTERIOUS STRANGER,

Founded on a Comedie Vaudeville, by Messrs. Clarville et Demarin, entitled Satanou, le Diable a Paris.

The Mysterious Stranger .. Madame Celeste.
Cartouche, a wild French Boy .. Madame Celeste.
Italian Prima Donna .. Madame Celeste.
Polish Princess .. Madame Celeste.
Young French Officer .. Madame Celeste.

After which a Farewell Address by Madame CELESTE.

To conclude with Mr. W. Calcott's Grand Transformation Scene

THE APOTHEOSIS OF THE CHRYSALIS AMID THE FAIRY FERNS OF FANCY.

The Chrysalis and Butterfly, .. Miss M. Kelly.

Box Office open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where places may be secured. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock. Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s. Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price—Dress Circle, 2s.; Second Circle, 1s. 6d. No Second Price to Pit or Galleries. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No money returned. Pass-out Checks not transferable. Children in the arms not admitted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Night but Four of the Present Engagement of Miss LOUISE KEELEY.

Every Evening Messrs. Bruce Norton and W. Ellerton.

On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 19,

Will be performed a Powerful Drama, of peculiar construction, for some time in preparation, entitled The

MISER'S WELL.

Dolph Heyliger .. Miss L. Keeley
Antony Vander Hayden .. Mr. B. Norton
Claus Hopper .. Mr. W. Ellerton

After which the Romantic Drama, in five chapters, by Charles Selby, Comedian, entitled the

MARBLE HEART; OR, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.

Diogenes .. Mr. H. Webb
Thea .. Miss A. Parker

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of

LUCKY STARS; OR, THE COBBLER OF CRIPPLEGATE.

Barnaby Bristles .. Mr. W. Ellerton
Barbara Bristles .. Miss L. Keeley

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

With a great variety of Entertainments, comprising—
Mr. HULINE and his Son JAMES, the celebrated Pantomimists;
Mr. ROBERT FRAZER, the Popular Buffo Singer;
Mr. HARTZ, the Wizard of the World;
Miss F. HENRI, the Admired Soprano;
Mdlle. MARTINEZ, the fascinating Danseuse;
Mr. J. C. FOSTER, in his Transformation Song, "The Lost Child."
Concluding with a Grand Display of FIREWORKS at 10 o'clock, by Mr. Kirby.

Open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra; Promenade free.

IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS

The PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE for carrying out arrangements for the regulation of Rifle Volunteers in Ireland, on the same footing as existing corps in the other portions of the United Kingdom, will meet at the NORTHUMBERLAND HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, 1860, at Seven o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of electing Treasurers, and appointing a Working Committee for the selection of Members, receipt of Subscriptions, and transaction of business. The co-operation of such gentlemen as can bring influence to bear on the movement is earnestly requested, and their attendance on this occasion is likewise solicited.

Orders for admission can be obtained on application, with name and address, at Mr. J. M'Donnell's Stationery Establishment, 5, Eden-quay; and as only a limited number of orders will be issued, early application is requested.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The 42nd Geo. III. cap. 66, is the statute regulating the Volunteer Corps in Ireland, being "An Act for encouraging and disciplining such corps of men as shall voluntarily enrol themselves under officers, commissioned by her Majesty, for the defence of the kingdom."

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET, Mountjoy-Square.

Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.

TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.

Hours for Gentlemen .. from six a.m. to nine a.m.
Hours for Ladies .. from ten a.m. to six p.m.
Hours of Private Baths for either Gentlemen or Ladies, from six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m.

CHARGES FOR GENTLEMEN.

From six a.m. to ten a.m. .. 2s. 0d.
From ten a.m. to six p.m. .. 2s. 6d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m. .. 1s. 6d.

FOR LADIES.

From ten a.m. to six p.m. .. 2s. 6d.

For Private Baths (to admit six in family.)
From six to ten a.m. or from six to ten p.m. .. 10s. 0d.

Russian Vapour Chamber.

Without Medication .. 2s. 0d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs .. 2s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, simple .. 1s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated .. 2s. 0d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad, Spa-water Bath .. 2s. 0d.

Artificial Chalybeate, Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Droitwich, Bareges and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Antimonial, Mineral Acid, &c., From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Warm and Cold Perpendicular, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c.

No extra charge is made for these accessories, subsequent to the use of the former Baths.

A Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS

ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

Admission, One Shilling.
Family Tickets for Four Persons .... 3s. 0d.
Season Tickets .... 2s. 6d.
Catalogues Fourpence.

(By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

RATHMINES FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Second Exhibition of Flowers for this Year, Will be held in MOUNTPLEASANT-SQUARE, On To-morrow, (WEDNESDAY), the 20th instant.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has graciously signified his intention of being present.

Two Military Bands will be in attendance.

Gates open at Two o'clock. Admission Tickets, One Shilling. Children, Sixpence. May be had on Monday and Tuesday only, at Mr. Porter's, 72, Grafton-street, and at 72, Rathmines-road. Tickets at the Gates on the day of exhibition, One Shilling and Sixpence. Children, Sixpence. All tickets issued for the 15th instant, will be admitted.

JOHN H. EVANS, Honorary Secretary.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by an Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the Act 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 93, sec. 8, a Memorial in Writing from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Dublin to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury was agreed to by the Council of the Borough of Dublin on the 11th day of June, 1860, requesting their Lordships' assent to a Lease to be granted by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral Church, to the said Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin, of one House and Back side, with its Appurtenances, situate on the west side of St. Patrick's-street, near St. Nicholas-gate, Dublin, for the term of Sixty Years, from the 25th day of March, 1860, at the yearly rent of £5 5s., in consideration of £157 16s. 10d. to be paid by the Lessees by way of Fine, with One Shilling in the Pound Receiver's Fees on said rent and fine; which said house and appurtenances are more particularly described in said memorial, as now posted in the Town Clerk's Office, City Hall, Cork-hill, in said borough, and that said memorial will remain there posted for inspection, during office hours, for one calendar month from the date hereof.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1860.

ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, Acting Town Clerk,
By appointment of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, under the 11th section of the Act 3rd and 4th Vic.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment. The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.

P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

"THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER, AND VALUABLE BUSINESS, FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, "THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER (the only newspaper published in the County), and the valuable BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING BUSINESS attached. Part of the Purchase Money might remain as a Charge upon the Establishment, or be settled for in any other way likely to suit the convenience of the Purchaser. The present Proprietor is retiring from ill-health, after many years' successful occupancy, and to an intelligent person, of active business habits, the present is an opening seldom to be met with.

All necessary information may be obtained by persons likely to purchase, on application to the Proprietor of the *Tyrone Constitution*, Omagh.

TO MASTER BAKERS, BREAD CONTRACTORS, &c.

The Board of Superintendence of City Prisons invite Tenders for the supply of White and Brown Bread for Richmond Bridewell and Grangegorman Prisons. To commence on the 1st day of July next, agreeably to a specification giving all necessary particulars, to be seen on any day on and after Monday the 18th June instant, at Richmond Bridewell. Tenders, sealed, marked "Contract for Bread," addressed to the Board of Superintendence, to be delivered at Richmond Bridewell on or before Tuesday the 26th June instant.

(By order,) ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, Secretary.

Dublin, 14th June, 1860.

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL.

The Board of Superintendence of City Prisons will, upon WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, Elect a fit person to be a Turnkey in the above-mentioned Prison. Salary £40 per annum, with Uniform and Prison Rations.

Candidates must understand simple accounts, and write a fair hand.

Applications, in own handwriting, and testimonials, to be deposited with the Governor at the Richmond Bridewell, before Four o'Clock on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

Dated 16th day of June, 1860.

Public Notices.

NOON PRAYER MEETING.
METROPOLITAN HALL.

The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on This (TUESDAY), JUNE 19th, at Twelve o'clock.

Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, in the same place, a similar meeting will be held, more especially for Young Men, to which all classes are invited.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

"Peace on earth, good will to men."

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRAYER AND PRAISE MEETING Will be held, D.V., in the METROPOLITAN HALL, On WEDNESDAY Evening Next, the 20th June, 1860.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'Clock, and Ministers of different denominations will take part in the service.

CHRISTIAN INVITATION.—The Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations, are respectfully and affectionately invited to attend the FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRAYER AND PRAISE MEETING, to be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 20th Instant.

The Rev. JOHN HALL, will deliver an address, on the privilege, blessings, and effects of Prayer.

THE MANCHESTER ART UNION, under the sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

SHARES, ONE SHILLING EACH.

President:
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER (IVIE MACKIE, ESQ.)

Vice-Presidents:
The Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester, D.D.
James Aspinall Turner, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P.
W. N. Massey, Esq., M.P.
Edmund Potter, Esq., F.R.S.
Thomas Fairbairn, Esq.

Agent for Dublin—Mr. JAMES J. GASKIN, 40, Great Brunswick-street, who will forward a share on the receipt of 13 postage stamps.

Bankers: The Manchester and Salford Bank.

The subscription is One Shilling per share, and each of such shares will be entitled to one chance in the distribution of prizes. The whole amount of subscriptions, less the expenses, will be devoted to prizes. Each prize-holder will be allowed to choose his own work, with some exceptions of prizes previously selected by the Committee, and which will be included in the general drawing.

The Day of Drawing will be duly advertised.

At the last Drawing in 1859, 23,071 shares were taken up in a few weeks, and £900 was distributed in 60 Picture Prizes of £5 to £100 each.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS, 17, WESTLAND-ROW.

J. and T. HAYES beg respectfully to intimate that they have Completed their Machinery for the Manufacture of Mineral Waters and Aerated Beverages, of most superior quality, which they are prepared to supply to Vendors on extremely favourable terms.

EMIGRATION.

TAPSCOTT'S Line of Superb Packets, Sailing from LIVERPOOL Weekly, for NEW YORK, Monthly for PHILADELPHIA, and occasionally for NEW ORLEANS and QUEBEC, forwarding Passengers at the lowest rates to the interior parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADA.—Apply to TAPSCOTT and CO., Liverpool; or, to ARTHUR D. POLLEN, Agent, 19, Eden-quay, Dublin.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.

The Direct, Shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steamships, Connaught, Prince Albert, Golden Fleece, together with the Leinster Munster, Ulster (now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BOSTON, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails and taking passengers and cargo at through rates, as under:—

GOLDEN FLEECE, for St. John's, N.F. and New York, SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

CONNAUGHT, for New York, direct, TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

Through Fares, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £15 10s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, 1st Class, £22; 2nd, £20 10s.; 3rd, £15 10s.; Steerage, £7 7s. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Freight from Dublin to New York—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.

For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

FOUND, on June 15th, a large Black and White Newfoundland Dog. Owner can have him by paying expenses; if not claimed within three days he will be sold. Apply to the Gateman, at Messrs. W. R. Roe & Co.'s, 105, Abbey-street. 18th June 1860.

YACHT FAIRY, 8½ Ton, Schooner-rigged, with Punt, for Sale. Price, £60. She is fully found, and a good sea boat. To be seen at Inner Harbour, Kingstown, in charge of Roberts, boatman.

Application to be addressed to "W. B.," 65, Fitzwilliam-square.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL OF RODEN.

The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, and the outlay indispensable for their support render a special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.

Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.

There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,523 patients have been prescribed for.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.

N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

DUBLIN WICKLOW AND WEXFORD RAILWAY COMPANY.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, held pursuant to Notice at the Company's Offices, No. 48, WESTLAND ROW, on MONDAY, the 18th JUNE, 1860,

The Honourable GEORGE HANDCOCK in the Chair.

The Notice convening the Meeting having been read by the Secretary, it was

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Boyle, and

Resolved—"That in pursuance of the provisions of the 'Dublin and Wicklow Railway (Gorey Extension) Act, 1859, and of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway (Enniscorthy Extension) Act, 1860, the Company do and shall raise the sums of £200,000 and £100,000 by the said Acts respectively authorised to be raised by the creation and issue of 6000 nett shares on their undertaking to be issued pursuant to the provisions of such Act and that such new shares shall be, and they are hereby created upon the terms and conditions following, that is to say,

1. That the said shares shall be of the value of £50 each.
2. That the said shares shall be entitled to a dividend at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, upon the amount for the time being paid up thereon respectively, in preference or priority to the payment of any dividends on the ordinary shares of the company. Such dividends to be paid out of the profits of the whole undertaking.
3. That the holders for the time being of such new shares or stock shall be at liberty, if they shall think fit, on the 30th day of June, 1868, but not afterwards, to require payment from the Company of the amounts that may be paid up on their respective shares, with any dividends that may be due or payable thereon, provided they shall respectively have given to the company, six calendar months previous notice in writing of such, their respective intention, to require such payment thereof, and that thereupon, such holders respectively do and shall transfer such shares to such person or persons in trust, for, or on behalf of the said company, as the directors of the company nominate, and appoint for that purpose; and it is further resolved.
4. That the said directors, may from time to time either extinguish the same shares or reissue the whole, or such of them, or new shares to the same amount in lieu, of such of them as may be extinguished, as they may deem expedient without or with such preferences, if any, as the directors may in that behalf direct, and declare, and with such regulations and conditions, as to the amount and payment of dividend thereon not exceeding £5 per cent. as to the said directors shall seem fit.

Moved by the Chairman: seconded by Mr. Cowper, and

Resolved—That the holders for the time being of such New Shares shall have the same rights of voting in respect thereof as are declared in, and by the provisions in that behalf contained in "The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845;" and that such right of voting shall in all respects be regulated by the provisions and scale of voting prescribed by the same Act.

Moved by the Chairman: seconded by Dr. Waller, and

Resolved—That such New Shares be offered in the first instance to the holders of Original Shares in the Company, in proportion to the number of such Original Shares held by them respectively; and all Shares so offered or allotted, and not duly subscribed for, may be sold or otherwise disposed of as the directors may in their discretion determine.

(Signed) GEO. HANDCOCK, Chairman.

The Hon. George Handcock having vacated the chair, and John Francis Waller, Esq., LL.D., having been called to the same, it was moved and seconded—

Resolved—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Hon. Mr. Handcock, for the manner in which he has performed the duties of Chairman of this Meeting.

(Signed) ARTHUR MOORE, Secretary.

Music.

PIANOFORTES
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOM
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £4 5s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £4 5s.

Publications.

Seventh Edition, Price 1s.

PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS: Their Cause, Prevention, and Cure. By HENRY TWEEDY, M.D. To be had of all Booksellers.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—

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Yearly, ...	6s 6d	Yearly, ...	10s 0d
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The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.

Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.

Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.

As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to
ALBERT E. KNOX,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
4, Lower Abbey-street, and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohemer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000*l*., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284*l*. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES—645, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 30, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 100, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 100, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.
NEW BUSINESS, 1859.

Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.

New Premiums received during the year 1859, £28,908 2s. 10d.

Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.

Agent for Dublin:
JOHN S. STEVENSON 114, GRAFTON-STREET.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY
A Mutual Association,
Instituted 1808.
CAPITAL, upwards of £2,000,000.
Secretary, Sir SAMUEL BIGNOLD.

This Society has been established Fifty-one Years, during which period it has issued 32,000 Policies, and paid to the representatives of 8,617 deceased members £5,448,264 sterling.

To meet existing engagements the Society possesses funds amounting to upwards of Two Million Pounds Sterling, almost wholly invested on Real and Government Securities.

The Rates of Premium are lower than those of some offices by nearly 10 per cent.—a benefit in itself equivalent to an Annual Bonus.

There is no Proprietary to divide with the Assured the profits of this Institution, which is one of the very few purely Mutual Insurance Offices. Persons, therefore, now effecting Insurances will receive the full benefit of the system, and will be entitled to participate in the large reserve of the Society, which are applicable for future Bonuses.

One-half of the first five Annual Premiums may remain as a permanent charge upon Policies granted for the whole duration of life.

No Charge is made for Policy Stamps.

Chief Offices, SURREY-STREET, NORWICH; CRESCENT, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON; COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN; and PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH.

Agent for Dublin—FREDERICK SHARPE.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
5 Will. IV., Sess. 1835.

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HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
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JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 43, Bryanston-square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGET, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin
WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
for the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.
DUBLIN—34, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceed £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £180,000.

PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF H.M.'S TREASURY, in a communication dated the 9th of April, 1860, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE IN LIEU OF OTHER SECURITY FOR OFFICIALS OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, AND OTHER PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The Directors will extend to Public Officials the reductions the Society's experience has recently enabled them to make in the Rates of Premium for Guarantee.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS are given by the COMBINATION OF LIFE ASSURANCE WITH GUARANTEE, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 50 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to the WHOLE of the Guarantee Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.

Annuities are granted on the following liberal scale:—

Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.	Age 70.
£6 13s 1d	£7 17s 6d	£10 3s 4d	£14 16s 2d

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 24, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE
Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First.
CHIEF OFFICE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON; BRANCH, 29, PALL MALL.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.

Life Assurances are granted with or without participation in profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of premium.

The Reversionary Bonus has averaged 1 4-5 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or 48 per cent. upon the Premiums paid. It is believed that no other old-established company, affording to the Irish public the accommodation of local agencies, has maintained during the same period a rate of Bonus equal to this.

Divisions of Profit will take place EVERY FIVE YEARS.

The expenses of management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a *larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office*. The charge upon each Policy is thereby reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be sustained at future divisions.

This Corporation affords to the assured a liberal participation in profits, with exemption from the liabilities of Partnership; a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock; the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an office whose resources have been tested by the experience of NEARLY A CENTURY AND A HALF.

An assurance may now be effected for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same life. In this arrangement the Directors have in view the convenience of persons who desire to insure for large sums, but who object to the trouble of proposals and medical examination at numerous offices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN CASE OF DEATH occurring during the THIRTY DAYS allowed for payment of a Life Premium, and before such payment has been made, the Corporation hold themselves liable under the Policy, provided the Premium be subsequently paid on or before the thirtieth day from that upon which it became due.

THOMAS TROUTON, Agent,
8, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, *provided the drum of the ear be not broken.*

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 23, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens).
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Phaeton (forms a close carriage). A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Swan-neck Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

SALE on THURSDAY, the 5th day of JULY, 1860.

TOWNSHIP OF RATHMINES,
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of

JOHN RICHARD JACKSON, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge DOBBS, on THURSDAY the 5th day of JULY, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in 15 Lots, the following valuable and well-secured Ground Rents, arising out of Premises situate on Leinster-road Rathmines, held under leases for lives renewable for ever, being converted into fee-farm grants, as specified in the printed rental.

SUMMARY OF LOTS,
CULLENSWOOD (part of)

No. of Lot.	Yearly Rental.	Head Rent.	Nett Annual Rental.	Griffith's Valuation.	
	£ s. D.	£ s. D.	£ s. D.	£ s. D.	
1	19 5 0	None.	19 5 0	161 0 0	
2	53 5 11	10 0 0	42 5 11	326 0 0	
3	81 17 0	30 0 0	51 17 0	436 0 0	
4	35 0 0	None.	35 0 0	126 0 0	
5	23 0 0	"	23 0 0	224 0 0	
6	24 0 0	"	24 0 0	160 0 0	
7	17 10 0	"	17 10 0	102 0 0	
8	10 10 0	"	10 10 0	48 0 0	
9	17 16 0	"	17 16 0	112 0 0	
10	42 17 6	10 0 0	32 17 6	118 0 0	
11	92 6 2	37 12 2	54 14 0	1288 0 0	about.
12	9 0 0	None.	9 0 0	45 0 0	
	CULLENSFARM.				
13	24 14 0	None.	24 14 0	62 15 0	
14	25 0 0	"	25 0 0	[illegible]	about.
15	77 [illegible]	[illegible]	33 4 7	1260 10 0	
	553 11 7	129 17 7	422 14 0	4705 10 0	

Dated this 1st day of June, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

The foregoing Rents arise out of Premises on Leinster-road, Rathmines. The tenants hold under long leases, and have valuable interests in their holdings, as will be seen by reference to the Griffith's Valuation. The local situation and circumstances of this Estate render it one worth the attention of capitalists seeking a safe and permanent investment.

Proposals for the purchase of all or any of the above lots will be received by the Solicitor having the carriage of the Sale up to the 20th day of June, 1860, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for his approval.

For rentals, maps, and further particulars, apply to SYDENHAM DAVIS, Esq., 81, Lower Gardiner-street; HENRY JAMES P. WEST, Esq., 33, North Great George's-street; or to HENRY BASTABLE, Solicitor for the Owner and Petitioner, having the carriage of the sale, 26, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND.)

FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Gamble, Owner; *Ex parte* John M'Crea, and Alex. M'Crea, Petitioners.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the Lands of Lisiane, or Lisnaerige, situate in the Barony of Clogher, and County of Tyrone, formerly the Estate of Sarah Gamble, and lately the Estate of Joseph Gamble, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified with the Clerk, on or before the 4th day of July, and to appear on the following MONDAY, the 9th, at 11 o'clock, before the Honorable Judge Hargreave, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule. And further take notice, that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

WILLIAM CALDWELL, Solicitor, having the carriage of proceedings, 103, Capel-street, Dublin, and Clogher.

IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

FEE SIMPLE ESTATE, COUNTY DUBLIN.

In the Matter of a Petition for Arrangement under the 345th section of the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of JULY, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock Afternoon, by order of the Court, the Fee and Inheritance of part of the Lands of NEWPARK, otherwise THE WARD, having a Landed Estates Court Title, containing 49a. 1r. 25p. statute measure, and situate in the Barony of Castleknock, and County of Dublin, within six miles of the City, and producing a nett rent of £63 5s. 2d. per annum, paid by one tenant who holds under a Lease for the residue of a term of 31 years, from the 29th day of September, 1853.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1860.

CHEYNE BRADY, Chief Registrar.

For statement of Title and further particulars, apply to NUNN and JONES, Solicitors for the Mortgagee and other Claimants, No. 6, Dawson-street; WILLIAM FINDLATER, Agent to the Petition, 35, Upper Ormond-quay; C. H. JAMES, Esq., the Official Assignee, 29, Upper Ormond-quay; or to the Auctioneers, JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., 9, Upper Ormond-quay. NUNN and JONES, Solicitors having the carriage of the Sale, 6, Dawson-street, Dublin.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Duffey, Owner and Petitioner; Continued in the names of Alexander Boyle, and Robert Orr, Trustees and Executors of the said John Duffey, deceased.

TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, at the Landed Estates Court, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of JULY, 1860, at Noon, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot, the Dwellinghouse, Outhouses, and Offices of Cyprus Grove, with the Garden and Fields thereunto belonging, containing 44a. 0r. 29p., statute measure, held in fee-farm, situate near Templeogue, in the barony of Uppercross, and County of Dublin, subject to the yearly rent of £127 11s. 4d., and £3 0s. 10d. tithe rent-charge.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

The Mansion House and Demesne of Cyprus Grove is situate adjoining the village of Templeogue, on a beautiful bend of the river Dodder, and four statute miles from the Castle of Dublin, with a commanding view of the Dublin Mountains, and has long been a favourite residence of the aristocracy. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of the demesnes of Fortfield, Bushy Park, and Kimmage, and in the centre of a highly improved and cultivated district.

The House is commodious and in good order, being a substantial building, of three storeys, over the cellarage.

The principal hall consists of an entrance hall and back hall, breakfast and dining parlours and drawingroom, opening into a conservatory, with eleven principal bedrooms over, with dressingrooms, and several convenient closets, and all modern conveniences. The Out-offices consist of coach-houses, stabling for seven horses, laundry and mangle room, and house for men servants, enclosed in lock-up yard.

The Gardens occupy upwards of two statute acres, surrounded by a capital brick wall, twelve feet high. There are two ranges of peach houses, besides two graperies and conservatory, having an extent of upwards of 160 feet of glass.

The Land is of superior quality, divided into convenient fields, with back entrance, with lodge leading to them from the high road. The farm-yard, which is approached by the back entrance, comprises a good house for a steward or gardener, with cow house, piggery, and poultry house.

The Mansion House is approached through an entrance gate with lodge, opening into a handsome lawn, beautifully planted with rare and valuable trees, including some magnificent beech trees, acacias, and magnolias, also a platanus tree, cork tree, lime trees, evergreen oak, and some very fine old walnut trees, chiefly planted by Lord Jocelyn.

Proposals for Sale will be received up to the 25th day of June, instant, by the Solicitors having the carriage of the proceedings, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval.

For rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court; or to Messrs. GODDARD, 17, North Great George's-street; JOHN T. O'DOWDA, Esq., 95, Middle Abbey-street; or to MARTIN and CARTAN, Solicitors having carriage of proceedings, 45, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

To Builders, Carpenters, &c. Clearance Sale by Auction, at Rathgar Saw-mills, on next Tuesday, 19th of June, 1860.

WILLIAM CARVILL has instructed the Subscriber to sell by AUCTION (without reserve,) on the premises, on This (TUESDAY), 19th JUNE, the entire stock of Cut and Uncut Deals, Plank, Battens, Deal Ends, and Scantling, of all sizes, up to 24 feet long. The Sawn Deals are assorted 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 1, 1¼, and 2 inches thick, which with a large quantity of Ceiling and Roofing Joists, Rafters, Plastering Laths, Ridge Tiles, &c., must be Sold without Reserve to make room for New Supplies. Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock, sharp.

MICHAEL CROOKE, Auctioneer, 10, Lower Ormond-quay, and Enfield, Co., Meath.

Dublin, 13th June, 1860.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

SELECT SALE AT MALHENY,
Situate about 2 miles from Lusk, 3 from Balbriggan, and close to the Man-of-war.

Of SUPERIOR and FASHIONABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Including a complete Drawing-room Suit, in Solid Rosewood; Two handsome Cabinet Bookcases; Large Chimney Glass; Brussels Carpets, Curtains, &c; A first-rate Patent Fire-proof Safe, Force Pump; about Three Tons of Coal;
Also, the following
YOUNG STOCK,
HORSES and FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

A promising 3-year-old Heifer, forward in Calf; 2-year-old ditto, by Lord Talbot's Bull, Priam, also in Calf; a well-bred 2-year old Short-horn Heifer; 3 Young Bullocks, and 3 Yearling Heifers; a well-bred Brood Mare; a 2-year-old Colt, out of same by Harbinger; a Yearling Filly, by Crosby; a serviceable Draught Horse, and a Donkey; 3 Box Carts, Dray, Plough, Harrows, Field and Garden Rollers; Cart Harness, Pony Car and Harness; Iron Triangle, Beam, Scales, and Weights; Saddles, Carpenter's Bench, Grinding Stone; Ladders, Troughs, Dairy Utensils, Large Meat-Safe, &c.

A choice collection of Green-house Plants, Flower Stands, Garden Tools, Wheelbarrows, Melon Frames, Oat Bin, Bee Hives, about two tons of Prime Hay, and a quantity of old Building Materials, the whole of which will be

SOLD BY AUCTION,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
The 26th and 27th JUNE, 1860.
At MALHENY.

By directions of the Proprietor, who has let the place, and going to reside in England.

The entire Modern FURNITURE and HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, which are all of superior quality, supplied by one of the first houses in the trade in Dublin, and deserve the special attention of the gentry in the neighbourhood.

Sale to commence each day at Twelve o'clock sharp. On Monday the Outdoor Effects and Principal Furniture; on Tuesday the remainder of the Furniture.

Purchasers to pay the Auction Fees of 5 per cent.

For particulars apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 4, Westmoreland-street; or to CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer, 6, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

SELECT SALE of Prime Household Furniture, nearly new: Brussels and Tapestry Carpets and Hearth-rugs; Chimney, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, Circular and Oval Mirrors, a Mahogany Library Bookcase, Window Curtains and Draperies, Metal Hat Rack and Umbrella Stand, Mahogany Hall Seat, Table, and Chairs, two Eight-day Clocks; also, a 6¾ Octave Cottage Piano-forte in Rosewood Case, a 6¾ do. Improved Square Piano-forte, by Collard and Collard; Two Grand Square ditto (one in rich Ocean-wood Case), by Broadwood and Sons, London; two massive Ormolu Gasaliers, each for four lights; a Black Marble Font, a nearly new Gig, a set of Carriage Harness, a Lady's Saddle, a few Articles of Portable Furniture, some Plated Ware, a Rope Mangle, and other effects.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
IN THE EXTENSIVE SALE-ROOMS,
No. 2, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY,
On TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 20th JUNE.

A quantity of excellent Household Furniture—comprising two Pedestal Sideboards; a Three-tier Dumb Waiter; three Sets of Parlour Chairs in Haircloth; a splendid Set of Three massive Pillar-and-Claw Dining Tables, with Thickened Tops; a capital Set of Trafalgar Tables, on two Frames; a Set of Telescope ditto; a Circular Study Table; Mahogany and Rosewood Framed Drawing-room Chairs and Lounges; Loo, Sofa, Card, and Work Tables; very Handsome Marquetrie and Card Tables; a small Cabinet, with Marble Slab; Four-post, Albert, Elliptic and French Bedsteads, with Curtains and Palliasses; Curled Hair Mattresses, fine Feather Beds and Bedding; Mahogany Wing and Single Wardrobes; Cases of Drawers, Toilet Tables and Basin-stands; Bedchamber Tables, Chairs and Towel-airers; Painted Presses; Kitchen Furniture, Culinary Utensils, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock. The Pianofortes and Gig at Three.

JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers,

Who respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they intend to have an Auction, in their Rooms, on Saturday next, of a choice selection of Bottled Wines, which have been removed from a private cellar in Dawson-street, for absolute sale.

UPPER MERRION-STREET.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Two Pianofortes, handsome Enclosed Mahogany Library Bookcase; Secretary and Bookcase; superior Turkey, Brussels, and Tapestry Carpets and Rugs; handsome Damask Window Curtains and Gilt Cornices; excellent Mahogany Four-post and Canopy Bedsteads and Bedding; Parlour Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c.

Messrs. J. J. BYRNE and CO. have received instructions to

SELL BY AUCTION,
on the Premises,
No. 30, UPPER MERRION-STREET, on
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1860,
The entire Furniture of the House, all in excellent order,
Comprising

Mahogany Parlour Chairs; Dinner and Side Tables, Pedestal Sideboard, Mahogany Secretary and Bookcase, large Mahogany enclosed Library Book Case; Sofas, Couches, Easy Chairs, Fancy-work and Drawingroom Chairs, in Mahogany and Walnut; Circular, Loo, Sofa, Card, and Work Tables, and Cabinets in Birdeye Maple, Mahogany, and Walnut; two Pianofortes; superior Turkey, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets and Rugs; rich Brussels Stair Carpets and Brass rods; Handsome Damask Window Curtains and Gilt Cornices; Chimney Glasses, Gasaliers, and Lanterns; Hall Chairs and Oilcloth; excellent Mahogany Four-post, Albert, Canopy, French, and Iron Bedsteads and Bedding; Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Toilet Glasses, Bedsteps, Commodes, Towel-rails, Painted Presses, Kitchen Furniture, Culinary Utensils, &c., &c.

Sale at 12 o'clock.

J. J. BYRNE and CO., Auctioneers and Upholsterers, 6, Henry-street, Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. have now on show a superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy

FRENCH SILKS.
Black Glaces, Ducapes and Gros Royal, Figures and Cross-overs, Coloured Broches and Chenes,
Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques,
Five, Seven, and Nine-flounced Robes,
Small Pattern Silks, Checks and Stripes, considerably under the usual prices.

FRENCH RIBBONS,
Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap, Chene and Broche in all widths, Lutes in all the new and fashionable colours,
Mauve, Oudine, Magenta, Louise, and Rose de The,
Velvets and Sashes, French Flowers, French Feathers.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS
In Five, Seven, and Nine Flounces, all the new fabrics for the season; Barege Anglais, Plain and Broche Grenadine, Mousseline de Soie, French Tissue Checks, &c., in great variety.
These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands,
THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,
Excellent Materials, Elegant Designs, and remarkable for Cheapness.

COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, 93, GRAFTON-STREET;
42, 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE (From "LE FOLLET")

"The PALETOT is the Mantle most generally in vogue, made with large sleeves and a pelerine. This is of guipure of Taffetas and guipure, or of plain taffetas, with a ruche or trimming of straw, Long Casaques are generally worn only by young ladies."

The above, with many others of novel design, costly in appearance, rich in quality, and bearing the most perfect impress of good taste, may now be selected from the large Stock of Fresh and Elegant Goods at the

COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET,
AND
42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.

NEW FRENCH MUSLINS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS, &c.

We respectfully announce that our Buyers have again returned from the Markets, with a Large Variety of all the Newest Fashions, in PARIS and LONDON MILLINERY, and TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, FANCY DRESSES, FRENCH and TOWN-PRINTED MUSLINS, PROMENADE and EVENING DRESS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, UNDERCLOTHING, &c.

Our recent extensive alterations are now quite completed, and we invite an inspection of our increased accommodation for FRENCH GOODS in our NEW MILLINERY ROOMS, and SILK MANTLE, and SHAWL DEPARTMENTS.

TODD, BURNS, AND CO., 47, MARY STREET.

N.B.—NEW JEWELLERY of every description, also Spangles, Ornaments, Gold Braids, Cords, Belts, Aigrettes, &c., in the utmost variety.

JAMES DOWNS AND CO.,
FANCY BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERS,
LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN.
ESTABLISHED A.D., 1815.

Respectfully informs the nobility and gentry that their Vans deliver their superior Bread daily in the following localities:—

Monkstown,	Glasthule,
Blackrock,	Sandycove,
Williamstown,	Dalkey,
Booterstown,	Killiney,
Merrion,	Ballybrack,
Stillorgan,	Shangaragh,
Sandymount,	Shankhill,
Dublin,	Bray,
Rathmines,	Loughlinstown.

J. D. & Co., beg to call the attention of the Public to their Constitutional Bread, manufactured from pure Wholemeal, expressly prepared for them.

MUFFINS, CRUMPETS AND SCONES.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

BLACK FRENCH BRIGHT GLACE SILK.
Present List Prices:—
2s 8½d, 2s 10½d, 3s, 3s 4d, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s per yard.
Extra Rich Quality,
4s 6d, 5s, 5s 6d, 6s, 7s 6d per yard.
A Very Cheap Parcel—Standard Width.
SCOTT, BELL, and CO.,
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,

Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.

O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.

Mess and Servants' Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged ..	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do. ..	10	0	0
Gold Genevas, best made, ten years engaged ..	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged ..	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged ..	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged ..	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged ..	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged ..	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.

In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.

Please note address.

J. MAYFIELD,
WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Manufactory and Branch Establishment,
30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.
*** The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS.

We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes, and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the professingly cheap houses.

GREGG & SON,
CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost prices.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.

In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.

N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.

J. J. KELLY, 5, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—I beg to inform the Farmers of Ireland that I have just received another large Cargo, shipped ex Caroline; Messrs. Gibbs' import vessel, in Liverpool. The Manure is in first-rate order, perfectly dry, and in bags sound and unbroken. Early orders are requested. See Pamphlet, sent gratis, and free by post, on application, containing full and accurate directions for the use of this valuable Manure; as also Testimonials from some of the most experienced Agriculturists in Ireland, to whom it has given entire satisfaction. Genuine Peruvian Guano has rarely been known to fail, judiciously applied.

A. PALMER, 6, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.

Stores—Arch No. 7, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street.

20s. Cases, containing 14 varieties.
BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S

PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS, Crisp from the Factory in Air-tight Tins. Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom, or to any Railway Station in Ireland.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S
Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s 8d "
Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.

FAWCETT & CO.'S
Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled), .. 28s 0d "
Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.

FAWCETT & CO.'S
Best Old Irish Whiskey, ... 18s 0d per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett & Co.'s Fine old Mellow, do., .. 14s 0d "
(Particularly recommended for family use.)
Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.

OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT
is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c, at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.

FAWCETT & CO.,
DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Miscellaneous.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION
To those about to be married.
A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s.
100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
100 Gents.' do. do.
100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name;

The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of three Kingdoms.

JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer, and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET,
Dublin.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen:
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29, 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

KILKENNY MARBLE DEPOT,
26, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Chimneypieces, Tombs, Monuments, Altars, Tables, and all kinds of work executed in
IRISH AND FOREIGN MARBLE,
Manufactured by
WATER-POWER AND PATENT MACHINERY.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 8s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

GREAT NOVELTIES.
A FRESH SUPPLY DAILY.
Hot House Grapes, Peaches, Strawberries, Cherries, Pine Apples, Melons; with the usual supply of New Peas, to be had at
Mrs. JANE KELLY'S,
34, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Corner of Anne-street),
Fruiterer to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Regimental Messes and Hotels supplied.
Goods carefully packed, and sent to all parts of the country.

THE TURNIP CROP, 1860.

To secure a good Turnip Crop is of the utmost importance to the Agriculturist. If Farmers apply a low priced, adulterated compound, instead of Genuine Artificial Manures, they need not look for a profitable or satisfactory return.

The Best Artificial Manure for the Turnip Crop is
PERRY'S VITRIOLISED BONE MANURE.

A careful *trial and comparison* with Guano or any other Artificial Manure *will prove this to be the case.*

Prices Testimonials, Analysis, &c., free on application.

JAMES PERRY,
Dublin Chemical Manure Works,
DOLPHIN'S BARN-LANE;
Office, 12, Eden-quay,
DUBLIN.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS.
The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
JAMES LAMBERT,
Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c.,
64, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Manufacturers—Charles Ogleby and Co., London.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES
OF ALL SIZES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—

Mantlepiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggist and Chemical Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Barlow's Distemper Balls.

OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-house keepers, who have our Work in use many years.

SMITH AND CO., 1, DUKE-STREET.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE,
Where inspection is invited.

38, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined Shear Steel, the same quality as had been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's which gave such universal satisfaction. Prices from 9s. to 42s. per dozen Knives and Forks.

NO SECOND PRICE.

INDIAN CORN.

TO POOR LAW GUARDIANS, CONTRACTORS, &c.
GENTLEMEN,

I am prepared to grind any quantity of the above article at a low figure, having a constant supply of Water and large Storage. Contractors will find it their advantage to give me a trial.

No charge for Storage of any quantity of Grain sent for Grinding.

SAMUEL DAVIS,
HIBERNIAN MILLS,
KILMAINHAM.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

To ascertain its great value, *weigh the Hay* where pure *Gypsum* has been used, and compare it with *expensive manures*. The subscriber has sold it this Spring, in every County in Ireland. A top dressing of five cwt. to the acre will produce early and heavy After-grass, without exhausting the Soil. GRAZIERS will find it of permanent use to pasture land. Extracts from Works by Professors CAMERON and STOCKHART; also, directions for use, free on application. Price (here), 32s. per Ton. JOHN TUTE Agent for Ireland, 13, Fownes-street, Dublin.

To prevent disappointment early orders are requested.

POISON YOUR RATS, MICE, AND BEETLES, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Vermin Killer. Kill Bugs and Fleas, secure sound sleep, and make your bedroom habitable with HARPER TWELVETREES' Bug Destroyer.

Preserve your Crops, and clear your Premises of Mice and Sparrows, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat.

Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 67, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin. More Agents Wanted.

Education.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.

Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.—WOOLWICH AND ADDISCOMBE EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. DAVID BARRY, A.B., T.C.D., Head Science Master in the Kingstown School,
Prepares Pupils for these Examinations.

At the late Examination at Addiscombe two of Mr. Barry's Pupils, one a private Pupil, and the other direct from the School, were successful Candidates, viz.:—
Mr. Edmund Waller, seventh place.
Mr. John Day.

At the Examinations held last January, for Woolwich and Addiscombe, two of Mr. Barry's Pupils were successful, viz.:—
Mr. William Wallace, for Addiscombe.
Mr. Horatio Smyth, for Woolwich.

At the Examinations held last July, for Woolwich, seven of Mr. Barry's Pupils were similarly successful.

Chambers—26, ST. ANDREW STREET.
JANE VILLE, KINGSTOWN.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE,
ADDISCOMBE.

At the Competitive Examination for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in May, 1860, the following successful candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. E. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment:—
Mr. Lestock F. Boileau, Twelfth Place.
Mr. Thomas E. Disney.

The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr. A. H. Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr. De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.

At the Competitive Examination in JANUARY, 1860, Mr. H. Harding obtained the Second Place.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH.

At the Competitive Examination held in JANUARY, 1860, the following successful Candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. De Burgh's:—
Mr. W. J. Galwy. Mr. R. A. Livesay.
Mr. T. L. Morgan. Mr. C. Greer.

Mr. Galwy obtained 4,482 Marks, and the Tenth Place (First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr. Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555, and 2,110 respectively.

At the above examinations all the Candidates directly from Mr. De Burgh's were successful, and those who passed from Trinity College, Dublin, had been under his tuition.

Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; Ven. the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C.B.; Colonel Knox, J.P.; Colonel Morgan, R.A., Swansea.

No. 8, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN.
June 18th, 1860.

Wants.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A Young Lady, accustomed to teach, having a few hours disengaged daily, wishes for one or two additional tuitions, would teach English, Writing, Arithmetic, Music and the rudiments of French if required, wishes for pupils under ten years.—Address "Governess E. K." 35, Grafton-street.

WANTS a Situation, a steady, respectable Woman, as Caretaker of a House for the Summer, or a gentleman's Servant; is a good plain cook, and is perfectly willing to make herself generally useful and obliging; will be highly recommended; has no incumbrance.—Any commands to "R. M.," IRISH TIMES Office, or No. 1, North Earl-street, will be attended to.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English Lady engaged in the above capacity wishes to procure an additional Tuition. Her course of instruction comprises English, including Writing and Arithmetic, French, Music, and Drawing.—Address "H. Q." IRISH TIMES Office.

N.B.—Would attend on any of the lines of railway.

A STEADY, Middle-aged Protestant Man, would go as Butler, or General Indoor Servant; would prefer a quiet, comfortable situation to high wages, or would attend to a couple of gentlemen in College, or to an invalid gentleman, or would take care of a house, and keep it clean, or any such office.—Please address, 40, Sackville-street, or 4, Grafton-street.

PARISH CLERK AND SCHOOLMASTER.—Wants the above situation; has a first-class certificate from the Church Education Society; understands Music, and can play a Harmonium if required.—Please address to "P. Q." No. 1, Molesworth-place, or to the IRISH TIMES Office.

AS Thorough Servant, a steady, active, young Woman, who understands her business, can wash and make up in the neatest manner, can be highly recommended, is a Protestant, no objection to the country.—Address, "A. C.," No. 19, Merrion-row.

WANTS a Situation as Gardener, is thoroughly practical at the business.—Please address "D. P." IRISH TIMES office.

AS plain Cook or Thorough Servant in a small family, can wash and make up fine things, is a Protestant.—Commands for "D. M." 117 Great Britain-street, or 6 Upper Sackville-street, will be attended to.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady active Person who understands her business perfectly well; is a good Cook; can be highly recommended by her last mistress who is in town at present, for sobriety and trustworthiness; is a Protestant.—Address "J. K.," 60 Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID.—Just disengaged, and wants a Situation, a respectable young Woman who can be well recommended; or would have no objection to go as House and Parlourmaid; has no objection to the country.—Any commands addressed to "M. S.," 77, Upper Baggot-street, will be attended to.

Wanted.

TO SCHOOLMISTRESSES.—WANTED, for the Erasmus Smith's School, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, a Deputy Head Mistress, who has obtained a first-class certificate from some Training Establishment. Salary, £40 per annum, with extra remuneration for skill in French and Music.—Applications with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to GEORGE POWER, Esq., 40, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, on or before the 23rd inst.

WANTED, about twenty-five feet of Wrought Iron Railing, not less than Five Feet high.—Address "Iron Railing," IRISH TIMES office.

Cards.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street),
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURE, 2, FRANCIS-STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY
in great variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
In first condition for delivery.
In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.
28, William-street, Dublin.

A CARD
J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise consistent with strict integrity and those fair dealings with the Public.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Messrs. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. DAY'S treatment of all diseases arising through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion, dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, are cured, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.

Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment.

Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,

27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
113, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Practisers for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each [illegible]
A Single Artificial Tooth, from [illegible]
A Set, with Gold Springs, from [illegible]

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
113, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and it is wished it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

"Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far cheapest."

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF
EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., L.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.
(Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c.)

"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON W. C.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) 107, Grafton-street, and 84, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 25, Mary-street. (9)

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.

CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99, Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Recommend the above as the most compact Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine that has yet been introduced, the whole process only occupying a few minutes, and doing its work in a very satisfactory manner.

Patent Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, Chimney Tops, &c.
House Furnishing Ironmongery of every description.
Gas Fittings in the Newest Designs.
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, Mills, &c.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
AGENTS FOR
MILNER'S FIREPROOF SAFES AND BOXES.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SONS,
WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
and Servant's Children's Stretchers in great variety.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.—The Municipal Council of the City of Dublin, will, upon FRIDAY, the 22nd day of June instant, elect a fit Person to be the Town Clerk of the City, and another fit person to be an Assistant to the Town Clerk. The salary of the town Clerk to be £400 per annum, and of his Assistant £250 per annum.
REDMOND CARROLL, Lord Mayor.
City Hall, 15th June, 1860.

KILMORE LODGE TO BE SOLD.
This is a most desirable villa residence, within four miles of Dublin (North side). The house and offices are in every way suitable for a Gentleman's residence. There is an excellent walled garden, the entire surrounded with ten Irish acres.—For particulars apply to ALEX. M'NEALE, 34, Westmoreland-street.
N.B.—15 acres more can be given in September.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD
At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.
Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR TWO YOUNG Gentlemen, could be accommodated with a healthy furnished Drawingroom and Bedroom, at No. 1, Reigh's Buildings, Fair-view, Ballybough-bridge, corner of Philipsborough-avenue. No other Lodgers.

IRON BEDSTEADS, PAILLASSES, &c., &c
Servants' Stretcher Bedsteads, 10s. to 12s. each.
Children's Cots, 21s., 25s., 32s. each.
French Bedsteads, 18s. 6d., 24s., 30s. each.
Albert do., 28s., 35s., 40s., 50s. each.
Paillasses, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. each.
Cocoa Mattresses, 10s. 6d. to 25s. each.
Best Curled Hair do., 25s. to 50s. each.
In large variety, at
WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S
Furnishing Ironmongery Establishment,
23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET,
DUBLIN.
All Goods marked in Plain Figures.—No Second Price.

PICTURE FRAMES.
EDWARD SMITH'S Picture Frame Manufactory, 22, Anglesea-street (off College-green), has long been recognised as the most eligible in Dublin for parties suiting themselves, at a short notice, in Picture Frames, in respect of variety of patterns, good workmanship, and low charges; in these respects it is second to none in the City, having gained for itself the most extensive and distinguished patronage, by strict punctuality and adherence to one only scale of charges.
Every description of frame, either in fancy woods, of which there is a large variety, or in gold, in endless patterns, if not in stock, made to order and size on the shortest notice. Re-gilding and repairs.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the discussion in the Bath-row Class, behind 27, Townsend-street, on this Tuesday Evening, June 19, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"Transubstantiation and Host Worship."
President—The Rev. C. F. M'CARTHY, A.M.
Was not transubstantiation first enacted as a dogma in the Fourth Lateran Council in Rome, A.D. 1215, under Innocent III.?
Was not the order to elevate and adore the sacramental host first given by Pope Honorius, A.D. 1216?
Did not Christ command us to eat and drink the sacrament, and not to worship it?
Was it not for commemoration, and not for adoration?
Is not "Christ as man now in the highest place in heaven"?—Butler's Catechism.
Does not Bishop M'Evilly say—"We know that Christ is in heaven, and not outside it"?—Comment. on Eph. iv. 10.
How then can the following statement of the Catechism of the Council of Trent be true?—
"Question xxxi—The Bones, Sinews, and all other things, appertaining to the Perfection of Man, are here truly present, together with Divinity.
"Here pastors must also explain, that in this sacrament are contained not only the true body of Christ, and whatever appertains to the true nature of a body, such as bones and nerves, but also Christ whole and entire"?—Catechism of the Council of Trent, Donovan's Trans. Part II. Cap. iv., p. 222. Manchester. 1855.
Can the dead host be the living Christ?
If the host be not Christ, but only flour and water, is it not idolatry to worship it or to trust in it?
Roman Catholics, trust in the Lord Jesus, the risen Saviour, and not in any one else, or anything else. Come to Jesus in your hearts by faith, and you shall be saved.
Roman Catholics are affectionately invited to attend.

FIRST-CLASS HOME—EDUCATION.—To Parents and Guardians.—A married Lady, with fifteen years' experience in first-class Tuition, wishes to receive two young Ladies, at her own residence, Westbourne Park, London, who, from the absence of parents, or delicate health, require exclusive attention and care. Unusual advantages are offered, combined with superior instruction, and every comfort of a refined home. Terms—For superior English education, Parisian, French, Italian, and the Pianoforte, with wardrobe and travelling expenses, for change of air during vacations, 80 guineas each; or for sisters, 150 guineas per annum. Other accomplishments on the Professor's terms. The daughters of gentlemen only received. The highest testimonials. No extras.—Address Mrs. G. Burbige's Library, No. 2 A, Grove Terrace, Bayswater, W.

HARBOUR OF HOLYHEAD.

In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Colonel Dunne inquired when the new boats would be put on the Holyhead station, and when the piers at that station would be completed. He had heard that some offer had been made to the railway companies that if they forewent the building of the piers they should be allowed half an hour in addition to the time agreed on for the journey; but he trusted to hear that no such offer had been made.

Mr. Laing believed that all the boats would commence running on the 1st of August. The railway companies by contract were under heavy penalties to complete the passage from London to Dublin in a period not exceeding 11 hours, but that arrangement was only to take effect when the required pier accommodation was completed, and two years must elapse before that result could be attained. In the meantime, as the access to the present pier for the trains was difficult, the railway companies had asked for some small allowance of time. No express allowance of half an hour had been granted, but it was understood that the service was to commence on the 1st of August, and that all parties were to do their best to accomplish the journey in the shortest time which present circumstances would admit of.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The state of the weather and the crops has, during the last week, engaged the attention of the commercial and financial, almost as much as of the agricultural classes. The rise in the corn markets has not yet proceeded so far as to indicate that real apprehension prevails in the quarters best qualified to form a judgment. Any gloomy impressions which are at present entertained being based upon that most shifting of conditions, the state of the weather, may soon be dispelled. Nevertheless, it would be foolish not to acknowledge that our prospects are becoming serious. A season so backward as the present has not been known for many years. We are now in the middle of June, and the temperature resembles that ordinarily experienced in March and April. Vegetation makes very little progress. Any stimulus that is given to it during the day is checked by the coldness of the nights. The prevalence of heavy cold rains has thrown all agricultural operations very much back. It would appear from inquiries rather extensively prosecuted that the breadth of wheat sown this season is considerably below the average; and as regards the condition and promise of what has been sown the reports are decidedly unsatisfactory. A favourable feature is involved in the fact that the stock of grain existing in the United Kingdom are above the average, but too much importance must not be attached to this. A consideration of perhaps equal weight on the adverse side is the exhaustion of the stocks of fodder throughout the country. The effect is seen in the present price of butchers' meat, which might be termed really exorbitant, were it not produced by the action of natural laws to which we must all defer. There was a foolish open-air demonstration at Bristol on last Wednesday evening, whereat resolutions were gravely passed pledging those present to abstain "as much as possible" from buying butchers' meat until prices are lower, censuring the butchers, and petitioning Parliament for an act by which the killing of lambs or calves for sale shall be prohibited until they attain the age of eight months. The fact that between 5,000 and 6,000 persons are stated to have taken part in this stupid demonstration shows how slowly correct economical principles permeate the community. The majority of the community, whose individual means are limited, are already, without ventilating their grievances publicly, searching about for economical substitutes for butchers' meat; and the price of the latter would have risen much higher, but for this enforced abstention, and consequent decrease in the daily demand.

Judging from the present appearance of the country, some persons do not hesitate to express an opinion that the wheat harvest in the United Kingdom will be three weeks or a month later than usual, and deficient in quantity. Of the probable extent of the deficiency it would be premature to speak. The accounts from many parts of France, where the season is always much more forward than here, are of a still more discouraging character. Anxious inquiries into the condition of the crops in Great Britain have come from the other side of the Channel; and the replies will certainly not tend to allay the uneasiness felt there. At Paris on Saturday there was a continuance of cold rain.

The *Critic* narrates the following anecdotes:—Some students were painting in the National Gallery, in the room in which hangs the new Giulio Romagno, the poetic and glowing "Infancy of Jupiter." A veteran artist, more celebrated for his feats as a restorer than for original creation, or original interpretation of nature, entered the room. "Do you know this Giulio Romano?" asked an admiring student. "Know it! why, out of every hundred touches in that picture ninety-nine are mine." A contributor to the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition came in one day when the managers had before them an anonymous mediæval picture, the property of an august personage, which they had christened after a Flemish master of the second class, little known in this country. "That's not by ——," said he. "Oh, yes: it's in his style; it must be his." "I say it's not." "Why not?" "Well, I saw it being painted." After a pause—"You are not going to print all that stuff in the catalogue?" "Oh, considering whose property it is, we cannot do otherwise."

A SHEET OF PAPER FOUR MILES LONG.—A sheet of tissue paper has been exhibiting at Colyton, Devonshire. It measures in length four miles, and its breadth 6 feet 3 inches. The weight of it is but 196 lbs. It was manufactured in 12 hours.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

An advance of one-eighth per cent. in the funds was fully established in London to-day, and remained to the close. This firmness was probably due to some pacific "assurance" by the Emperor to the potentates assembled at Baden, and the change in the weather, so anxiously looked for lately, may have had some share in it. The improvement in this market was not so decided, but the funds closed very steadily.

The Share Market was not active. Hibernians realised last price, at which they were steady. Nationals closed with sellers at a decline of one-quarter. Royals were offered at an advance.

In Steam Shares the business was confined to Atlantics, which were much firmer in tone than recently, closing strongly at an improvement of one-quarter. City of Dublin Shares appeared firm, being inquired for at par. Dublin and Glasgows, and Dundalk Steam were also in request.

Carysfort Mines realised last price. General Mines gave way one-quarter, but sales were not pressed. Mining Company of Ireland advanced one-half on last price, but this might have been expected from the recent demand for these securities. Wicklow Copper Mines were weak in tone, the change in the Sicilian administration being thought likely to cause a more free export of sulphur from that island.

Alliance Gas were dealt in at last price, a few shares remaining for sale.

In Railways there was no transaction, except in Midlands, and the business in these was trifling, although a decided reaction from their recent depression was evident. Most of the Securities generally dealt in were offered at last prices, except in the case of Drogheda Original Shares, for which par would have been given; Wicklow 6 per cents, and Dundalk 5 per cents (A) were largely dealt in at last prices. The B issue of the latter company appeared steady at 9½. For Great Southern Preference 99½ was offered, sellers holding out for par.

A special meeting of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Company was held this day, and authorisation given to raise capital for the Gorey extention, by the issue of 6,000 shares of £50 each, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and redeemable in eight years; the dividend to be cumulative. At the half-yearly meeting of the Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Company, held on Saturday, the usual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was declared, same to be payable on the 2nd proximo.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 18.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	shut
Ditto for Account, 9th July	93¼ ⅛
Ditto for New Account, 9th July	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ ¾
Ditto for Account, 8th June	92½
Ditto for new account, 9th July	—
BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	35½ x d
National	65½
Provincial Bank	—
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited	—
Do. paid in full	10s 6d
General Mining Co. (Limited)	4½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers Gas	9½
United General Gas	22
RAILWAYS.	
Midland Great Western	25½
Ditto Half Shares	26 26½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Drogheda 5 per Cent perpetual	—
Ditto 4 per Cent perpetual	21
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford 6 per cent perpetual	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per centerpetual Class A.	10½
Do do Class B	9½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols		93⅜ ¼				93½ 93¼ ⅛
Ditto for Account	93¼ ⅛				93⅜ ¼	
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ¾	92⅞	92 ⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅞			92⅞ ¾	92⅞	
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 17.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅜ ¼
Account	93⅜ ¼
New Threes	92⅞ ¾
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½
Account	93½
New Threes	93¼ ⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅜ ½
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅛ ⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅛ ⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅜ ½
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅛ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Great Western of Canada, 11½ ¾; Grand Trunk, 30½ ¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire 104⅞ ⅜; London and North Western, 101⅝ ⅜; London South Western, 93½; Midland Stock and Lancashire, 41½; Midland, 116½ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; Turkish (old), 77½; (new), 60½. Consols opened dull at 93⅛ ⅞, but improved a little being now 93½ buyers. Shares continue very inactive, and firm; prices are without the least change. Canadian steady. French without change. Lombards 1-16 dis. 1-16 prem. Turks (new), 60½.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

The English funds opened with a slight tendency to recovery this morning, but, ultimately, the market again became heavy. The Royal Congress at Baden, of course, tends only to confirm the views of those who believe that the French traditions of the first Empire are intended to be initiated with continued fidelity, for the present; however, it's assumed nothing will be allowed to transpire, but professions of general concord. A small sum in bar gold, was taken from the Bank to-day, between £2,000 and £3,000. The Railway Market has been dull, and generally heavy.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

Considerations connected with the state of the weather and of the crops to continue effect the funds, which to-day were heavy. Consols closed at a fresh reduction of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. The other departments of the Stock Exchange were very dull, business being almost suspended. There was a good demand for money to-day in commercial circles, and 4 per cent. was the lowest rate for very good bills. At the Bank of England, however, business was slack.

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our market last week were 97 barrels of wheat, 105 barrels of barley, and 259 barrels of oats. Wheat brought from 28s to 31s a barrel, barley 14s, and oats from 14s 2d to 17s 6d.

There were 56 tons of hay and 44 tons of straw brought to market. Hay, farmers, sold at from £4 to £5 15s a ton and dealers from £4 16s to £6; straw, farmers, £4 to £5 7s, dealers £4 10s to £5 5s, and reed £4 15s.

The quantity of butter brought to our weigh-house last week was 10,797 firkins, of which 2,028 were first quality 4,789 second, 3,234 third, 584 fourth, 144 fifth, and 28 sixth. Prices show an increase of from one to five shillings a cwt. as compared with those of the previous week. Firsts, which closed on Saturday week at 106s, opened on Monday at 107; on Tuesday and Wednesday they were 108s. Seconds, which closed on Saturday week at 103s, opened on Monday at 105s; on Tuesday and Wednesday they advanced to 108s, and on Thursday and Friday to 110s; but on Saturday fell to 108s. Thirds on Monday were quoted 99s; on Tuesday and Wednesday they fell to 98s, on Thursday to 97s, and on Friday to 96s, at which they remained on Saturday. Fourths on Monday were quoted 92s, and for the rest of the week stood at 93s. Fifths were 78s on Monday and Tuesday, and for the rest of the week 75s. Sixths on Monday and Tuesday were 62s., and since then 64s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 18.—Sugar—Market steady. 2,800 bags Mauritius sold at 36s. 9d. Rice unaltered; 3,400 bags Necrausie sold at 9s. 9d. to 10s. 3½d., and 250 tons to arrive at 11s. Linseed, nothing doing. Rapeseed—3,00 bags Bombay sold at 57s.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday, a carman named Desmond, was found dead on the road from Cork to Kinsale.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JUNE 18.—Yesterday was dreadfully wet, but to-day is fine, and supplies are moderate of British, and very heavy of foreign grain. English wheat held for 2s advance, but last Monday's prices exceeded with difficulty. Foreign held for 1s advance, which can only here and there be obtained. Barley very firm at last quotations. Oats 6d to 1s cheaper than this day week. Flour as on Friday.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—A very fine day after 24 hours' rain. Wheat further advance checked by the fine day, but great firmness prevails, however, against buyers. Maize steady at late decline. Barley firm. Beans rather dear. Oats rather cheaper. Beans firm.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 18.—The demand for beasts, sheep, lambs, and pigs, was less active at about last Monday's rates. Calves, however, sold briskly at an advance of from 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. Beef, 4s 4d to 5s 8d; mutton, 4s to 5s 6d; lambs, 5s 4d to 7s; veal, 4s 6d to 5s 8d; pork, 4s to 5s. Beasts, 3,780; foreign, 340; sheep and lambs, 25,080; foreign, 5,100; calves, 319; foreign, 241; pigs, 620; foreign, 35.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 16.—Nothing new to report in the colonial produce. Tallow market firm; spot, 52s 3d; July alone, 52s; October to December, 52s; separately, 52s 6d.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 18.—The supply of stock was much larger than on last Monday; demand very good for both beef and mutton and lambs, at rather lower prices for each. Beef 7½d. to 8½d; mutton 7½d. to 8½d; Lambs, 8d. to 9d. 1,262 beasts, and 12,539 sheep at market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 18.—Sales 8,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for exportation. Market irregular and drooping.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, JUNE 16.—Moderate supply of farmers' wheat, for which high rates were asked at commencement of business, but rates of this day week could not be exceeded. In south country and foreign parcels scarcely anything doing, millers being heavily stocked, and the favourable change in the weather stops speculative purchases. Flour, slow sale, but very firm; barley quiet; oats difficult to quote; beans and peas, no change.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, JUNE 16.—There was a very small show of farmers' grain at market to-day, which met a steady demand at late rates. White wheat, 31s to 32s 6d; red, 29s 6d to 31s; white oats, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; black, 13s 6d to 14s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 17.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 106s; thirds, 99s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 17.—Red wheat, 29s to 31s; oats, 15s to 17s.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
TUESDAY, JUNE 19.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LEECH'S GALLERY, 50, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

THE THEATRES.
Theatre Royal — "Susanne, or the Power of Love;" "Mysterious Stranger;" "Transformation Scene."
Queen's Theatre—To-night — "Miser's Well;" "Marble Heart;" "Lucky Stars."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S.)	One p.m., June 19.
America (New York), (Ll.)	One p.m., June 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., June 20.
America (Portland) (Dy.)	Ten a.m., June 20.
Newfoundland (G.)	Ten a.m., June 23.
West Coast of Africa (Ll.)	Six p.m., June 23.
America (New York) (G.)	One p.m., June 24.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., June 25.
India (Bombay), (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	
America (New York) (S.)	Six p.m., June 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., June 27.
America (Portland), (Dy.)	Ten a.m., June 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 16th, amounted to 56,174 copies, making an average of 9,362 copies daily.

"Pretty Tube, of mighty power!
Charmer of the leisure hour!"
SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES.
Are justly Recommended by Smokers.
A SAMPLE FREE for 13 Stamps, at
E. KEEVIL'S
WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
MY READY-MADE STOCK
is well supplied with Summer
LOUNGE SUITS
for the Sea-side, Railway Travelling, or for Tourists.
The LOUNGE SUIT, at FIFTY SHILLINGS,
will be found excellent value, and can be had in a variety of designs.
RICHARD ALLEN.

THE SUMMER LOUNGE SUIT FOR THREE GUINEAS.
We respectfully call public attention to the above fashionable suit, being the leading style for the present season. We have them ready for immediate use in a variety of new materials, or can be made to order in six hours.
A perfect fit guaranteed.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

KENNY AND OWENS
AND
THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
A Very short time has sufficed to establish the character of our SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s. (thoroughly shrunk).
We can confidently recommend them as a GOOD ARTICLE, WELL CUT, and properly made, at a fair price.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JUNE 19.

WE await with some curiosity the full report of Mr. V. Scully's speech respecting the "jovial condition" of the Irish Crusaders for the Pope." It is unfair to judge of Mr. Cardwell's statemanship from the telegraphic summary; but we can learn from last night's interesting debate, that so admirably were the crusaders' measures taken, so deficient is the law, or so powerless the executive, that "not a single "case has occurred in which a prosecution would have "succeeded."

Two pamphlets have just fluttered the good people of Paris, who formerly hoped that the "Empire," at last, was about to become "peace." One is by no less a personage than M. About, the epigrammatist who so ably drew out the famous sketch of the evils inherent in the Papacy, and the only remedy for them. His present pamphlet was published on the very day the Emperor quitted Paris for Baden, but some copies had been struck off previously for the edification of the Regent of Prussia and the other crowned heads who had assembled to hear the Imperial will. The pamphlet is an exhortation to Germany to intimate union with France, and she is told that the best way to secure that is to restore to France that other portion of territory taken from her by the treaties of 1815. Prussia is informed that if she will annex the lesser states, and thus form one powerful nation of all Germany, she will meet with no opposition from France. In fact, France prefers to have great kingdoms on her frontiers; witness the calling into life of 26,000,000 of Italians. The pamphleteer in his enthusiasm forgets that France willed an Italian Confederation of small kingdoms, with a French wedge inserted in Tuscany; nor are the 26,000,000 yet formed into one kingdom. France is more than suspected of an intention to interfere in Naples, where she has seven ships of war, or if she permit Sardinia to "annex" the Neapolitan dominions, it is believed she will require another "compensation" similar to that by which she is enabled to nip Sardinia on two sides whenever she ventures to throw off the reins. The pamphlet is a long one, arranged in sections; and similar to the Imperial pamphlet which formed the prelude to the Italian war. Events will soon tell whether the pamphlet is merely penned by M. About, but "inspired" by a greater epigrammatist than he.

The other pamphlet is more immediately interesting to ourselves. It is entitled *La Question Irlandois*, and is written, it is said, by M. Martin of the *Constitutionnel*. This writer, who dare not canvass a single proceeding of the Government which he praises, laments the serfdom of the Irish, and their utter want of anything like freedom. The materials of the *brochure* are borrowed wholesale from Daniel O'Connell's speeches upon Roman Catholic Emancipation. The writer is learned, as it would appear, from the authorities cited, but he is rather mistaken in his chronology. He supposes the severe enactments of Henry the Second, and the "Curse of Cromwell" to be in force at present in Ireland. M. Martin, inspired, we suppose, by some old numbers of the *Nation*, informs the world that Ireland is waiting calmly for her "great deliverer," who is to establish the throne of "King Patrick the First," as the Irish love to call the Duke of Magenta. The French, having no colonies, except those set apart for the reception of political prisoners, like Cayenne and Lambesi; or those which are intended to be mere military schools, as Algiers, cannot conceive why Irish labourers are emigrating to wheat-bearing Canada, or Australia, "sanded with gold." Emigration, with the writer is a proof of extreme misgovernment. The "emigration" to succour the Pope being unhappily an exception. That arises from combined piety and heroism, but is singularly impolitic. The Emperor cannot be expected to help a nation which evinces its piety in fighting for the Excommunicator of Louis Napoleon. The Emperor, therefore, has been reluctantly compelled to turn his eyes elsewhere, and look for other fields in which to employ his armies. "France," however, "has an interest wherever there is a just and civilising cause to be served." "The present political situation is not favourable to the hopes of Ireland," but she must not despair. England's embarrassment is Ireland's opportunity. The time may soon come, when Ireland may not have to wait for her deliverer.

There are the pilot-balloons which are being sent up from Paris. If the Germans treat that which refers to their land with the contempt, La Question Irlandois must meet with from all Irishmen, of whatever creed or politics, the Imperial scribes may write "Failure" on their labours.

THE Irish Government has a strange idea of the value of men's services in some departments. As a general rule the first two or three officials upon any Board are magnificently paid, while the ever-busy clerks must be contented with a miserable remuneration. The Irish Ecclesiastical Commission is by no means an exception to the general rule, except that the clerks are worse paid than in any other public department whatever. As the Commission is an Ecclesiastical one, we suppose the stipends were arranged on the model of those paid to the ministers of the Church. The Commissioners are the dignitaries, but the clerks are the curates. These clerks are divided into three classes. The pay of the third-class clerks is £80 per annum. They must be young men of good standing in society, and possessed of a sound education; some of them, indeed, are graduates of the University. After seven years' service those who remain may have a chance of becoming second-class clerks, and these may be in the receipt of £100 a year. It was evidently intended that these men should never marry, for they cannot hope even to support a wife, much less a family, upon £100 a year; and, on looking over the list of clerks, we find that it requires 22 years' service before a second-class clerk can be placed in the first-class and become entitled to £120, or, at the utmost, £150, per annum. The case stands thus—If a gentleman of education obtain a clerkship under the Ecclesiastical Commission at the age of 21, he may hope that at the age of 47 he may be passing rich on £150 per annum; but that pay is considered to be so munificent, and to allow of so great a provision for his family, that he cannot expect a further rise from the liberality of Government. They manage these things much more generously in England. There the lowest clerks in the English Ecclesiastical Commission receive from £80 to £250 a year, gradually rising from the lower to the higher sum. Clerks of the second grade receive from £250 to £350, and those of the first grade £350 to £500. The services required of the Irish clerks are just the same as those required from the English clerks, but how very different is the scale of remuneration!

The Ecclesiastical Commission (Irish) Amendment Bill has been read a second time, in the House of Lords. Lord Clancarty expressed his belief that one paid Commissioner would be sufficient, especially as for the future all Irish Bishops are from henceforth to be members of the Board. This would effect a saving of £1,000 a year, which, divided in fair proportions among the ill-paid clerks, would give them something like decent remuneration. If more were required, Parliament has only to look to the Solicitors' Department, *now vacant*, for in that portion of the establishment very considerable reductions may be effected without any loss of efficiency.

But there is one clause in the amended Bill which, we suppose, was intended to be generous. Superannuation may be granted to any officer who may have served not less than twenty years. This might, perhaps, suit the higher officials, but what would the superannuation amount to on the present miserable stipends of the clerks? Again, in Government departments ten years is the minimum: why should it be twenty years in this department alone?

The Amended Bill contains a clause by which the Commissioners will be authorised to lend money to the clergy in order to assist them in building glebe-houses. This money must, of course, be well secured, and repaid with interest at *not less* than five per cent. The Bishop of Cashel and others very properly object to this high rate of interest. Surely it is not intended to make money out of the necessities of the clergy. At present the Commissioners receive but 3 per cent., and, considering the money lodged in Bank is money sequestrated from the Church, it may very well be lent to the Church at 3½ per cent.

We have said enough to show that even the amended Bill requires not only addition, but amendment. The clerks' salaries ought to be raised; a proper system of graduated salaries, according to length of service, should be instituted; superannuation might be allowed at the end of ten years; great reductions should be made in the Solicitor's Department; and the money lying useless ought to be lent at the lowest rate of interest possible without loss.

The *Times* on the Conference at Baden:—

In the very popular opera, "Lucrezia Borgia" perhaps the most popular piece is the drinking song, in which the patrician youths pledge each other in poisoned winecups, and laugh at the thought of the morrow. It will be remembered also that a fine effect is produced by a distant *requiem* which comes from the neighbouring monastery and mingles with the notes of the song of revelry. We do not know whether they had a good opera company at Baden Baden; but if they had we hope that either the King of Bavaria or the Prince Regent of Prussia did not omit to command a representation on the *Borgia*. There is a certain degree of relation between the plot of that opera and what has been going on at Baden. Those Baden Baden revelries are not unlikely to be followed by the decease of several bodies politic. At Baden a number of people of very great families were yesterday making themselves very jovial under great difficulties. The banquets, the concerts, the illuminations, the agreeable surprises, the race between crowned heads to pay each other delicate compliments, the "agreeable unanimity of the Princes," the playful run of the Emperor after the Grand Duchess Hamilton, and the sportive "*fugit inter salices*" of the Grand Duchess, the taking of tea with the Duke of Baden, and of counsel with the Sovereigns of Weimar and Coburg—how suggestive it all is of innocent joviality, and almost primitive frankness! Yet, in the midst of all comes, deep and sullen, from the far distance, the sound of the *requiem*. It was so prepared by the master of the position. *Medio de fonte leporum*, a French pamphlet, is bubbled out, and the noble revellers are at once reminded that the golden cloud which is now reflecting light upon them has a very black reverse. M. About is the individual who had been selected to point the moral of this Baden Baden Congress, and to put the list of *agenda* before the assembled potentates. The result of his labours will be found sketched forth in our Paris correspondence of this morning. It seems to come to this—"Trust me, and put yourselves at my mercy, and you shall find my mercy is great. Doubt me, and all you doubt shall certainly be done unto you."

This pamphlet is the turning of the first sod; it is the opening of the first parallel; it is the first spadeful of earth out of the sap. "If you are thus always in a flutter about the designs of France—if you will insist that we are fixed upon the design of the frontier of the Rhine, you will provoke, and even actually compel us, to take that frontier." Austria has heard this before, and so has Piedmont. Belgium has also heard it, and it has been tried even upon England. It is the old common form. A little ordinary sagacity would enable any one to mark out the future stages of the proceeding even down to the Grand Cross bestowed on the Minister by whom the affair will be hermetically sealed. We can see it all as easily as Professor Owen can draw a sea serpent from a cast scale or a dropped fang. It will progress somewhat in this wise:—At a convenient period we shall hear that Napoleon III. is distressed at the pressure which the conscription exercises upon the industry of his country. He will awake to the conviction that an army of 700,000 men is an anachronism in the nineteenth century. He will by that time have looked carefully at England, and will have found that she has for many years continued to hold her rank as a first-class Power with a fraction of this force. And why has she done so? his meditating Majesty will ask. Simply "because she has no frontiers," his suddenly-enlightened Majesty will answer. The next natural step in the Imperial cogitations will be—And why should not France be in this respect like England? Why should France have any frontiers? She has even now almost arrived at that beatitude. On the west and north-west she has the sea. On the south and south-east—thanks to recent acquisitions—she has great mountain ranges. On the north she has the neutralised kingdom of Belgium. On the east she has Switzerland, also neutralised. But, alas! between Strasburg and Belgium there is an unprotected line—a break in the frontier wall through which all the armies of Europe may at one time pour, and which requires half-a-million of men to keep France secure from invasion. Almost within sight of Baden Baden the peaks of the Vosges mountains may be counted. They are all French by natural position, but some of them are Bavarian by unjust treaties, and these are as dangerous to France as were the slopes of the Alps to Savoy. Then Prussia comes in presenting a flat frontier and first-class fortresses. How can France be at peace while her side lies thus open? But behind this unprotected flat little line of territory lies a broad river, which is a natural boundary of itself. If France could push forward thus far she would be secure. She would then have nothing to fear, and she might disband her army, cease her conscriptions, and leave the world at peace.

Has no one heard anything like this put forward already? We dare not assume to ourselves the credit of having invented this ingenious reasoning; for, if we mistake not, it is already chronicled in diplomatic archives. Very wolf-like as it sounds, it has its song as well as its shout. It is not so very disastrous to those who stand on the wrong side of the boundary. If, as M. About says, "France should sacrifice her private susceptibilities to the general good and the future of peace," and if it should be necessary for this purpose to take the responsibility of defending the left Bank of the Rhine, some of that goodly company at Baden must be absorbed. A portion of Oldenburg must fade out of the map of the Middle Rhine; Hesse-Homburg must disappear; even Saxe-Coburg must contribute one of her little morsels of sovereignty to form a French Prefecture. Bavaria must give up an outlying dependency; Hesse Darmstadt must suffer severance; and Prussia must make an awful sacrifice. But all great public objects involve individual inconveniences; and, after all, there is such a thing as—compensation. How say you, Hanover, and Nassau, and Meiningen, and Hesse-Cassel, and Hohenzollern, and twenty other puissant powers, which remind us of the tribe of insects Linnæus found born with coronets marked upon their heads, and called "Coronati,"—how say you? Are you content that all the little territories shall be fused? Is Prussia willing to pay Piedmont, if France is ready to fight a campaign in Germany like that she fought in Lombardy, taking a modest compensation to herself, and throwing a huge booty to her accomplice?

The crown of Sovereign Princes seems to have been terribly afraid that Prussia would play them false, and the hot haste with which all the chiefs of the Fatherland hurried to the spot where Prussia and France were to meet [illegible] given Napoleon III. some materials [illegible] as to the unity and mutual confidence of these small potentates. When he heard on Friday last of their grave conference among themselves, we fear that he must have smiled even as Gulliver smiled when he awoke and found that the men of Little Lilliput had combined to tie his limbs with their pigmy bandages. The Princes said, and they say still, that all Germany is united; that the Kings will not be tempted to swallow the Princes, and that the Emperor will not be permitted to take black-mail from the Kings. But why did they all go to Baden Baden? "Que diable allaient ils faire dans ce galere"? Why did they make this public manifestation of their distrust of each other, and of their dread of the mighty stranger? Who shall now tell who has been tampered with? But how eloquent and certain would have been the reply to this Imperial temptation if they had all stayed away! As it stands, the news from Baden Baden reads like a parody of old histories, in which some Eastern conqueror gave audience to some scores of subject kings, and ended by yoking them to his chariot. It would seem as though M. About were appointed charioteer upon this occasion, and were instructed how to bend their necks and whither to direct them. The coincidence between this Congress and this pamphlet is unpleasantly instructive; but the matter now in hand is more important than that of Savoy, and will be worked more carefully.

The *Times* on the Insurrection in New Zealand:—

Nobody can be surprised at the sensation created by the report of the insurrection in New Zealand. It is not merely that a successful and promising settlement is menanced with injury, but a great political question is opened for practical solution exactly at the moment that it had been proposed for theoretical debate. How should the military defence of our colonies be conducted? That is the inquiry which has recently occupied the attention of statesmen, and now, at the very nick of time, comes a colonial war, demanding, no doubt, all our vigilance and activity, but inviting also our acutest observation and most impartial judgment. The experience of this occasion, if judiciously employed, may do more to resolve the problem before us than twenty years of conjecture and discussion.

The position of the settlers in New Zealand, as regards advantage and disadvantage in this peculiar respect, is not unevenly balanced. The native population is possessed with strong martial instincts, is courageous even to ferocity, and is quick in adopting the arts of war. So far, more dangerous neighbours could hardly be found than those which hang on the skirts of a New Zealand colonist. On the other hand, the numerical proportion of these savages to the European population is not alarming. The contradictory statistics produced in the House of Commons on Friday evening, show that much yet remains to be ascertained; but, at any rate, the settlers are quite strong enough to make head against the natives. They are not a mere handful of adventurers among a swarm of aborigines. Even in the second of the two engagements just reported, when the native mind had been excited by an imaginary victory, it is not supposed that the number of savages in the field exceeded 600, while the force despatched against them was fully half that strength. We may conclude, therefore, without much risk of error, that the colonists, if well organised and provided with the best invention of modern science, would need very little support in dealing with their intrepid but ill-equipped antagonists.

If we look at the incidents of the present outbreak as already reported, we shall discover additional reasons for coming to this conclusion. The European force taken into the field consisted of two main divisions—colonists, described as Volunteer Riflemen or Militiamen, and regular troops, including detachments from a Naval Brigade. Twice during the brief campaign did differences of opinion arise between the commanders of the Regulars and the colonial Volunteers, and twice was it proved by the event that the Volunteers were in the right. On the first occasion the colonists wished to carry the intrenched position of the natives by assault, and, as it was found that the garrison had actually decamped in alarm, we may assume that the assault would have been successful. In the second instance a stronger position which the Volunteers were anxious to attack, but against which the military commander with 100 soldiers declined to advance, was presently stormed by half that number of sailors. Without any intention, therefore, of impugning the strategy of our regular officers, which was probably in strict accordance with military rules, we think it impossible to deny that the tactics of the colonial Volunteers were better adapted to the actual exigencies of the war in hand.

We observe also that the alacrity of the colonists in the duty of self-defence was most remarkable, and it has received, indeed, a well merited tribute of praise at the hands of the Colonial Secretary. At the very first brush with the natives we find the regular forces of the colony, accompanied by Volunteers, and when it was understood that the lives of out-settlers were in danger, the volunteering proceeded with redoubled zeal. Nay, more than this, we are informed by the Duke of Newcastle that the volunteer corps of the Australian colonies had promptly offered, on the first intelligence of the war, to leave their homes and go to the assistance of their countrymen in New Zealand. Seeing, then, that the colonists are in point of numbers so fairly matched with the natives, in point of zeal so unexceptionably animated, and in point of military ability so manifestly excellent, we may certainly ask why forces less fitted for the work should be despatched from a distance of 15,000 miles to supersede the settlers in the business of self-defence? We are not arguing absolutely against the maintenance of a military establishment in those parts. The single regiment which is stationed in New Zealand will doubtless do good service, notwithstanding the unlucky beginning just announced; but it does seem to us that, if the war should continue, we might do far better by improving such material as the colony evidently contains than by sending fresh battalions across the globe to take the place of Volunteers on the spot. A cargo of Enfield rifles, a battery of Armstrong guns, a few light ships of war off the coast, and some hearty words of encouragement and sympathy from home, would, we think, put the colonists in a position to dispense in a great measure with the aid of regular troops. In a few words, we would rather see the organisation of the Volunteers extended than the establishment of Regulars increased. Colonel Murray, probably, would have acted *secundum artem* and halted outside the bush if he had had 1,000 troops with him, instead of 100. The Volunteers, if they had numbered 300, instead of 150, would probably have stormed Kingi's pah without asking aid of any one.

We mean no disparagement to the regular service, which found such natural advocates on Friday in the professional members of the House. Not only do we admit that Colonel Murray's case is yet to be heard, but we can recognise the necessity of obedience and prudence, and easily imagine that the commander of the troops on the occasion in question saw but one duty before him. All we say is that this kind of force is obviously not the best force for dealing with a native insurrection. Local volunteers are far better qualified for the work. The colonists understand the natives and the country; they have the natural intelligence of volunteer soldiers, every man of them fights for his own hand, and they soon engraft the subtlety of the savage upon the hereditary valour of the Saxon. The instinctive aptitudes of the volunteers have already been proved superior to military science. The colonists were perfectly justified in asserting that the pah could be taken if the commander of the troops would but order the assault. Of course, we are aware that they would not in all cases be so fortunate. Every now and then—oftener perhaps, than professional science would love to contemplate—there would be a disaster, and we should hear of a company of Volunteers perishing by an ambuscade, or being annihilated before a pah. We hear of such events in California, in the Washington territory, or wherever American citizens come in contact with savages, but our theory is borne out by the general results. There is no point at which the civilised race does not hold its own.

If we compare with this policy the best illustration of the opposite system—viz., the state of things at the Cape, we shall certainly find nothing to prefer in the plan of "Imperial" campaigning. After a succession of costly and troublesome wars, we only contrived to secure peace and quietness by maintaining in South Africa an establishment equal to a regular army. At one time there were ten fine regiments there, being about as many as it is thought we could array against an invader at home. What made the matter worse was, that the very settlers who, with proper encouragement, would have done all this duty, acquired by these proceedings a direct interest in getting it done for them. The colonists, instead of becoming volunteers, became contractors, and the supply of the enormous military establishment became a material item in the trade of the colony. We trust we shall not see such arrangements reproduced in New Zealand. The colonists may depend upon every necessary succour from home. The mother country will never see them overmatched or discomfited, but, as they have evidently such perfect ability and such hearty goodwill to stand on their own defence, it would be but a poor compliment in us to insist on taking the work out of their hands.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Count of Flanders, rode on horseback on Saturday morning, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Major-General Seymour, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Princess Helena, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, took a drive in a carriage and four in the afternoon. Major-General Seymour attended on horseback.

The Prince Consort and the Count of Flanders rode on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros and Major Burnell.

The Queen, accompanied by the Count of Flanders honoured the performance at the Olympic Theatre with her presence in the evening. In attendance were the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Viscount Torrington Major-General Seymour, and Major Burnel.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros, presided at a grand dinner of the officers of his regiment, the Grenadier Guards, in the Banquet-Hall, St. James's Palace, on Saturday, the 200th anniversary of the regiment.

The Princess Alice, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Major-General Wylde, honoured the performance at the Princess' Theatre with her presence on Saturday evening.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Helena and Louise; the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine service in the Private Chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. J. W. Reeve preached the sermon.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Richard Henry Magenis, Esq., eldest son of the late Colonel Magenis, with Lady Louisa Ann Lowry Corry, daughter of the late Earl of Belmore, was solemnised on Thursday, the 14th instant, at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, by the Rev. John B. Magenis Rector of Great Horkesley, Essex. The bride was attended to the altar by the following young ladies as bridesmaids:—Lady Florence Lowry Corry, Lady Emily Lowry Corry, Lady Anne Le Poer Trench, Lady Anne Butler, Lady Ida Fielding, Miss Corry, Miss Alice Corry, and Miss Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, Ireland. Mr. Powell, 32nd Light Infantry, officiated as best man.

We (*Athenæum*) are informed that the Prince of Wales, before he leaves England for his Canadian journey, will lay the first stone of the School of Art in Lambeth.

The State Ball on the 22nd will, it is thought be the crowning *fete* of the season, as far as the Court is concerned. It is expected to be of unusual brilliancy, as the number of invitations will considerably exceed those issued for the last ball.—*Court Journal.*

A subscription is on foot to erect a statue of Lord Macaulay in Trinity College, Cambridge.

Church.

The Rev. Walter Thomas Turpin, A.B., Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed to the Curacy of Tullamore, Diocese of Meath, by the Rector, the Rev. Edward F. Berry.

The Lord Bishop of Meath, purposes holding Visitations and Confirmations during the months of July and August, at the following places, viz:—Kells, July 11; Mullingar, July 23; Athlone, July 24; Almoritia, July 25; Wilsons Hospital, July 26; Castlepollard, July 27; Tyrrelspass, August 6; Tullmore, August 7; Ballyboy, August 8; Banagher, August 9. His Lordship will also hold a general ordination in the Parish Church of Ardbraccan, upon Sunday, July 8. Candidates to communicate by post with the Lord Bishop of Meath's Secretary, Ardbraccan House, Navan.

The Army.

The undermentioned colonels, commanding the various brigades and battalions of artillery and rifle volunteers assembled at the residence of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, on Friday last, and were commissioned as brigadiers for the occasion of her Majesty's review, appointed to take place in Hyde Park, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., namely:—The Duke of Wellington, Lord Colville, Lord Elcho, Lord Ranelagh, Col. Tulloch, Col Thorold, and Col. Hicks. The Duke of Cambridge also issued at the same time the programme of arrangements necessary to be observed on the entrance into the park of so large a body of volunteers, in order to guard against confusion or collision of the corps in forming line, as it is calculated that from 25,000 to 30,000 strong will muster on the occasion. The artillery and rifle corps formed at Woolwich, Charlton, and Plumstead, are indefatigable in their drills, which are held almost every evening, and are well attended.

The Woolwich and Deptford division of enrolled Pensioners, having performed their usual nine days' drill, were inspected on Saturday, on Woolwich-common, by Major-General Sir Alexander Murray Tulloch, Military Superintendent. The veteran soldiers, who have not diminished in number since their last annual inspection, again numbered 500 hale, able-bodied looking men, and went through the various manœuvres in an extremely creditable manner. Sir Alexander, on his arrival on the ground, was received with a general salute, drums and fifes playing, and, after a careful inspection of the corps, they went through the usual exercises of marching past, forming, closing ranks, manual and platoon exercises, loading with cartridge, retiring, file firing, kneeling in ranks, firing volleys, reloading and shouldering arms, &c. The General before leaving the ground informed the old soldiers that he was happy to find they had not forgotten their work. He had watched their movements with much attention, and was satisfied that nothing could surpass their precision and regularity in marching, firing, &c. The men having given three hearty cheers for the General and their commanding officer, marched off the ground, and will return their arms and accoutrements to be deposited in store until their next annual inspection.

Major-General S. R. Wesley, Deputy Adjt.-General of the Royal Marine forces, returned to town on Saturday from his official inspection of the Portsmouth divisions of Royal Marine Light Infantry and Artillery. Prior to leaving Portsmouth the gallant General again expressed to Colonel Anderson his gratification at the state and discipline of the divisions.

Lieut. W. Norman and Ensign H. R. Lewis, both of the 11th Regiment, have passed their examinations for superior rank before the commission now sitting in Portsmouth, and have qualified accordingly.

The strength of the force at present stationed in the camp at Colchester is 86 officers and 2,345 non-commissioned officers and privates. There are, besides, 202 women and 257 children living in the camp.

The general court-martial for the trial of Captain H. G. Savage, commanding the 33rd Company of Royal Engineers at Brompton Barracks, reassembled at Chatham Garrison, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, under the presidency of Colonel H. Jervis, commanding the 1st Battalion, Major W. L. Stewart, officiating as the Deputy Judge-Advocate. The court was occupied during the day in taking the evidence adduced by the prosecutor, Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Ross, R.E., in support of the prosecution, the witness to be called to establish the charges on which the prisoner was arraigned being Colonel Sandham, Director of the Royal Engineer establishment; Major Stopford, the Adjutant; Captain Gordon, Lieut. Harvey, and several non-commissioned officers. The court continued its sitting until shortly before 4 o'clock, during which time it was occupied in the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, and then adjourned. There are several witnesses to be examined by the prisoner for the defence.

The Navy.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon, which arrived at Liverpool from Quebec, on the 14th instant, with military invalids, disembarked her troops on Friday, when the non-commissioned officers and men were immediately forwarded to Fort Pitt hospital, Chatham, which they reached on Saturday afternoon, in charge of Major D. L. Colthurst, 17th Regiment. The troops belong to the 17th (Royal Tigers), 1st battalion, and the Royal Canadian Rifles, together with a number of women and children; they sailed from Quebec on the 2nd inst., the men being generally healthy, with no case of death on board during the passage. On the arrival of the invalids at Chatham they were medically inspected at Fort Pitt, when seven men were admitted into the hospital for treatment, and 35 conveyed to the invalid station to wait an order for their discharge.

Two of the defective mortar vessels, numbered 31 and 48, which were taken into the second dock at Chatham some time since for the purpose of being surveyed, were removed out of dock on Saturday, no decision having been arrived at by the Admiralty as to their being broken up. On the two mortar vessels in question being subjected to a survey, the first few planks removed showed the rotten state they were in, and as enough was ascertained to convince the officers engaged in the survey that they were altogether unfitted for further service, they were covered up, and a report of their condition made to the Admiralty. They have since undergone a slight patching, but that they will ever be fit for service again no one entertains the slightest belief.

The annual *fete* of the boys at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, will take place on Friday next, the 22nd inst., at a quarter to 3 o'clock. The games, &c., will terminate about half-past 5 o'clock.

The court-martial which assembled on Saturday on board the flag-ship Impregnable, 104, in Hamoaze, consisted of Captain Woodford J. Williams, president, and Captains G. H. Seymour, Astley Cooper Key, A. W. Jerningham, the Hon. F. Egerton, and John Seccombe. Mr. William Eastlake officiated as Judge Advocate. Commander Sterling, of the screw steamsloop Wasp, prosecuted. Lieutenant Edward St. John Daniel pleaded guilty to the charge of drunkenness, but, in extenuation, referred to his exposure to the severities of the weather in the Crimea, and subsequently to the climate of the East Indies. He produced testimonials from officers under whom he had served, and exhibited the Victoria Cross and several medals and orders. In consideration of his gallant services before the enemy the Court adjudged that he should be sentenced only to dismissal from the Wasp, and to have his name placed at the foot of the list of lieutenants. The Wasp was appointed to leave Plymouth on Saturday or Sunday for the Cape of Good Hope.

The steam tender Advice, Second Master Commander Raymond, which arrived at Plymouth on Thursday, with supernumeraries from Queenstown, was appointed to return on Saturday.

Vice-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, left on Saturday for his country seat. The Avon is ordered to convey his luggage to Malpas, near Falmouth.

The following appointments were made on Saturday at the Admiralty:—Dr. John Stirling, surgeon, to the St. George; Clark A. Ducket, surgeon, to the Geyser; Benjamin Crabbe, assist.-surgeon, to the Hawk; Alfred S. Pratt, assistant-surgeon to the Rollo; James N. J. O'Malley, assistant-surgeon, to the St. George; Henry S. Lander, assistant-surgeon, to the Helville; Henry F. Nathan, assistant-surgeon, to the Orion; George A. Campbell, acting assistant-surgeon, to the Algiers; James Ferguson, acting assistant-surgeon, to the St. George; Matthew Murray, first-class assistant-engineer, to the Torch; John Mather, second-class assistant-engineer, to the Cumberland, for charge of the machinery of the Foxhound; William Young, promoted to the rank of second-class assistant-engineer in the Asia, as additional for service in gunboats at Haslar; William A. Houghton, third-class assistant-engineer, to the Torch; John Craig, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Torch; F. F. Eversfield, paymaster, additional, to the Majestic; James E. Terry, paymaster, to the Geyser; and Montagu B. Williams, assistant-clerk, to the St. George.

Constabulary.

In announcing the departure for Hythe, of a second detachment of the Irish Constabulary, we shall merely publish the following letter from General Hay, which will be perused with pleasure by our readers, and a copy of which has been furnished to each of the detachments it refers to:—

"School of Musketry, Hythe, 22nd May, 1860.

"SIR,—In forwarding the inclosed certificates of qualification for non-commissioned officers of the Irish Constabulary under your superintendence, who have recently undergone a course of instruction at the School of Musketry and have returned to their head-quarters, which certificates I shall feel obliged to you to distribute. I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very steady conduct, soldierlike appearance, and intelligence of the party with Major Hillier, while under my command, which is the more gratifying, as their example was most beneficial to the other non-commissioned officers, many of them very young, with whom they were associated at this establishment, under rifle instruction.—I have the honour to be your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) "CHARLES HAY,
"Inspector General of Musketry.
"The Inspector General of Constabulary,
Castle, Dublin."

Thanks.

The Rev. W. G. Campbell, Wesleyan Missionary, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £1, from Henry [illegible] Esq., D'Olier-street, Dublin, for the relief of the distressed poor at Oughterard, county Galway.

From Rev. David Stuart and Rev. J. MacSorley, Honorary Secretaries of the Heytesbury-street Asylum for Protestant Females, licensed from the Government Prisons, for the following:—Judge Ratcliffe (donation), £16; W. Crozier, 1s.; T. R. Cooke, £1; Miss Brooke, £1; W. Allen, 1s.; Dr. M'Clintock, 10s.; Benjamin Banks, 10s.; Wm. Malone, 1s.; W. Cooke French, £1; George Brooke, Esq., £1; Travers Blackley, 1s.; Mrs. M. O'Connor, 10s.; and Miss Whitton, 10s.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'Clock, a.m.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE LATE CONFERENCE.

BADEN, JUNE 18.—It is stated on good authority that the Emperor Napoleon, in his conversation with the German Sovereigns, repeated pacific assurances, without alluding to the question regarding the interior or exterior policy of Germany, or to the Italian Question.

PARIS, JUNE 18.—It is asserted that the Emperor addressed to the German Sovereigns impressions favourable to peace. The *Patrie* says, the Emperor presided to-day at a Council of ministers, and afterwards paid a visit to Prince Jerome.

NAPLES.

The *Patrie* states that, according to a message received from Naples, great agitation prevails in Calabria. The disembarkation of Garibaldi's Catanzaro has not been confirmed.

SARDINIA AND THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.

GENEVA, JUNE 18.—The Sardinian Cabinet having officially communicated to the Federal Council the cession of Savoy and Nice to France, a new note has been addressed to the different Powers, protesting against the cession of Northern Savoy to France.

BOMBAY MAILS.

JUNE 18TH.—The Vectis, with the above mails, arrived at Marseilles at 4 p.m. The mail was to leave for London at 5 p.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

RAILWAY BILLS.

The Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds Railway Bill, and the Newcastle-on-Tyne and Carlisle Railway Bill, were read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Lord REDESDALE moved that the House should not read any Bill a second time after Tuesday, 17th July, except Bills of and on Supply, or bills in reference to which the House shall have passed a previous resolution.

Earl GRANVILLE acquiesced, and the motion was agreed.

ACCOMMODATION FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

Lord LYTTLETON asked if Government intended to bring in a bill founded on the report of the commissioners for inquiring into the condition of cathedral or collegiate churches, or on that of the select committee of the Lords, for inquiring into the means of supplying the deficiency of the provisions for religious worship in the metropolis.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said, in reference to the report of the commissioners he declined to pledge the Government; with reference to the second subject, it had already been dealt with by the union of benefices and the ecclesiastical commission bill.

IRISH BILLS.

The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill and the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill went through Committee.

SCOTCH BILLS.

On the motion for going into Committee, the Highland Road and Bridges Bill was read a second time.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR NAPLES.

Lord BROUGHAM referred to a report that a large force of French troops were about to be sent to Naples; this rumour, he observed, had occasioned much alarm and excitement, both in this country and France, and he inquired whether Government had any information to give on the subject.

Earl GRANVILLE assured the noble and learned lord that the rumour in question was totally without foundation, and he was persuaded that the French Government entertained no intentions of the sort alluded to.

Their lordships then adjourned at ten minutes past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JUNE 18.

THE GARIBALDI FUND.

Mr. MAGUIRE asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether any notice has been taken of a statement made in the *Saunders News-Letter* of the 5th June to the following effect:—"We understand that our excellent Viceroy has subscribed to the Garibaldi Fund now being raised in this country. The lists are kept secret;" and whether the statement is true that the representative of the British Crown in Ireland has personally contributed, either secretly or publicly, towards this fund?

Mr. CARDWELL said no such paragraph had appeared in the newspaper in question, or, as he believed, in any other. The reference was not to the present Viceroy, but to another noble lord.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DALGLISH asked the right hon. member for the University of Cambridge when the report of the committee appointed on the 25th May to inquire into the practice of each House of Parliament, with regard to the several description of bills imposing or repealing taxes, may be expected to be laid upon the table of the House?

Mr. WALPOLE said the committee had completed its examination and classified the answers, and the report might be expected to be presented on Friday next.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. HUNT asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he is now prepared to state the intentions of her Majesty's Government as to the introduction of a measure for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections?

Sir G. C. LEWIS said a bill on the subject had been in preparation, but there could be no hope of passing it in the present session.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

It was agreed, on the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, that on all future Fridays during the session Government orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motion.

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY PROMOTED FROM THE RANKS.

On the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. M'EVOY moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she may be pleased to order that those officers in the army who have been promoted from the ranks may be allowed to reckon their previous services in the ranks in the same manner as now permitted to paymasters and quartermasters.

Colonel DUNNE seconded the motion.

Mr. S. HERBERT, in opposing the motion, pointed out the various advantages now enjoyed by commissioned officers rising from the ranks. They had no examination to pass, and were in receipt of liberal allowances.

The motion of Mr. M'EVOY was negatived without a division.

CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Mr. GRIFFITH moved that in the opinion of this House it is unjust to the officers of cavalry, and not creditable to the country, that a stoppage should be made from their pay, for the forage supplied to the horses, which they are required to keep for the performance of their regimental duty, and that it is expedient that such reduction should be discontinued in future. He commented on the loss of prestige which had of late years befallen the cavalry, and which was mainly due to the extension to the rest of the army of this distinctive privilege of wearing a moustache. The hon. member was cut short by the interference of the Speaker.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR called attention to the position and pay of the civil assistants employed on the Ordnance Survey. These assistants were not paid with the same liberality used towards other persons similarly engaged in the service of the State, and they had not been allowed similar indulgences.

Mr. VANCE corroborated the statement of the last speaker.

Mr. S. HERBERT questioned the accuracy of that statement, and contended that, all things considered, the men had been adequately paid.

ENLISTMENT FOR THE POPE.

Mr. E. JAMES called the attention of the House to the fact of the enlistment now going on in Ireland to furnish the Pope with troops in Italy, and to ask the Government what measures they have adopted, or intend to adopt, and what official communication they have received on the subject. He declared it was time the Government should show whether they were powerless or not to prevent this flagrant violation of the law, and protested against the open and indecent manner in which the Irish priests avowed their allegiance to the Pope, and set Government and Parliament equally at defiance. The terms of the Foreign Enlistment Act were clear and express. The act itself had occasionally been suspended, but it had never before been directly and openly set at nought. The matter was exciting the attention both of this country and of Europe, and the Ministry were bound to declare they intended to sanction the proceedings, or else to admit their incompetency to check them.

Mr. CARDWELL explained the circumstances of the case. When the movement was first made known to them they issued not a proclamation, but a police notice as to what the law really was, and what persons were prohibited from doing. At the same time they gave orders to the Constabulary to enforce the law, and reports from them had been regularly received by Government, and as regularly submitted to the law officers of the Crown, but there had not been a single case in which those officers thought a prosecution could be founded. The Government, he contended, had done all that was possible for them to do under the circumstances.

Mr. V. SCULLY detailed from the Irish papers, the jovial position of the recruits, who were treated sumptuously on their travels, and when put in prison on account of passport deficiency, they were there regaled

as roast fowl and green peas, and were very sorry to leave it. They had, in consequence, become so magnificent in their demands, that the Pope would end by requesting them to go home again. As to the question itself, we understand nothing of Italy, and he protested against interference on either side, and against the insulting language held by Lord John Russell towards the Pope's administration. Let the Government act with impartiality, and pass proper measures for Ireland, and they would hear no more of Irish emigration.

THE WEEDON COMMISSION.

Colonel DUNNE called attention to the proceedings of the Weedon Commission, and the expense attending it, with both of which he found grievous fault.

Mr. A. TURNER, one of the commissioners, defended its conduct, expressing some indignation on getting nothing in return for great labour but the character of involving the country in unnecessary expenditure. He quoted instances to show the extent of the mal-administration with which the commissioners had to deal, and with which they could not deal without incurring expense. He added that he did not think the commissioners had been fairly treated, either by the late or present Government.

After some further discussion by Mr. MONSELL,

Mr. S. HERBERT declared that the Government entertained the fullest sense of the importance of the labours of the commissioners, and admitted that the expense of their proceedings could be justified by the circumstances.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. Several further votes belonging to the Army Estimates were then successively introduced and passed amidst a miscellaneous discussion, which chiefly occupied the remainder of the sitting.

The House then adjourned at 1-30 a.m.

MANCHESTER BETTING—JUNE 18.

Northumberland—9 to 2 against Butterfly (taken); 7 to 1 against Ben Webster (offered); 9 to 1 against Edmund Kean (taken); 12 to 1 against Wildman (offered); 14 to 1 against First Lord (offered); 16 to 1 against Gladiolus (offered); 16 to 1 against Baron Park (offered); 20 to 1 against Heptica (offered).

Ampton, Stockbridge—8 to 1 against Blue Ruin (taken); 9 to 1 against Underhand (taken); 11 to 1 against Artagon (taken); 12 to 1 against Stapleton (offered); 14 to 1 against Fitzavon (taken); 20 to 1 against Baron Munchausen (taken).

TATTERSALLS.

Northumberland Plate—100 to 30 against Butterfly; 5 to 1 against Ben Webster, 10 to 1 against Edmund Kean, 10 to 1 against Wildman, 12 to 1 against Appollyn, 14 to 1 against Baron Park, 15 to 1 against Bivouac, 15 to 1 against Heretics, 21 to 1 against Shafto (all taken).

Goodwin Stakes—14 to 1 against Gridiron (taken); 15 to 1 against Rattlebone (taken); 25 to 1 against Pitman (taken); 25 to 1 against Stapleton (taken) 33 to 1 against Fenderowen (taken); 32 to 1 against Avalanche (taken).

Saint Leger—5 to 1 against Thormanby (taken and offered); 7 to 2 against Wizard, 10 to 1 against Horror (taken); 20 to 1 against Hempside.

Derby, 1861—20 to 1 against Euphrates (taken); 33 to 1 against Nautilus, 33 to 1 against Robin Hood, 40 to 1 against Quicksilver, 40 to 1 against Rambler (all taken).

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, JUNE 18TH, 3-15 P.M.—Bourse has been very buoyant. Rentes, which opened at 68.40, closed at 68.90, or ½ higher than on Saturday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—English Funds, like the French Rentes, are very slow to respond to the new pacific assurances put forward by the Emperor of the French. Business is at a dead still. Consols slightly improved. Other securities nominally quoted as on Saturday.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JUNE 18.

Bank Stock, 229-30; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½ 5; Amberg, 8¾ ¼; London and North Western, 101½ ½; Caledonian, 91½ ¾; London and South Western, 93-4; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Leeds Northern, 52½; Eastern Counties, 54½ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, ¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77 8; Great Northern, 114 ½; Midland Stock, 116½ 17½; North British, 61½ 2; Great Western, 69½; South Eastern, 87½ ¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95½ 6½; Great Southern and Western, 118 14; York and North Midland, 80½ 1½; Lombardo-Venetian par, one-eighth; Turks, 77½ ¾; Turks New, 60½ ¾. Consols closed very firm at 93¾ ⅞, and French Rentes close better from Paris.

THEATRE ROYAL.

This evening the present very attractive engagement of Madame Celeste will terminate. The magnificent transformation scene, the "Apotheosis of the Chrysalis," will be witnessed for the last time, and those who would desire to see a marvel of scenic effect, should not allow the opportunity to pass. The programme is of a very attractive character, and well calculated to enable Madame Celeste to display the rare histrionic genius which she possesses in so marked a degree.

Madame Ernestina's mid-day reading at the Rotundo yesterday was numerously and fashionably attended. Sir E. B. Lytton's classical play of the "Lady of Lyons" was the subject chosen, and the selections were read with great vigour and expression by the accomplished lady.

BAND AT BRAY.

The band of the 2nd Stafford Militia will, by permission of Colonel Littleton, play at Bray on this day (Tuesday), weather permitting, from 3 until 5-30 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Callcot.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC TO BE PERFORMED.

Overture,	"Fra Diavoli,"	... Auber.
Valse	"Il Bacio,"	... Arditi.
Selection,	"Il Trovatore,"	... Verdi.
Quadrille,	"Martha,"	... Laurent.
Selection,	"Sonnambula,"	... Bellini.
Galop,	"Officers' Call,"	... H. B. Calcot.

Correspondence.

DISTRESS IN ERRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Templeville, June 16, 1860.

SIR,—I assure myself that many benevolent persons will consider that I only discharge a duty by sending you for insertion in your paper an extract from a letter received by me from a friend, formerly a lieutenant in [illegible] and at present residing in the most distressed district of Erris. Nay more: I believe that a few will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to afford means of relief to the poor sufferers, when they know that their contributions shall be so promptly and judiciously expended.

"Belmullet, County Mayo, 6th June, 1860.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I dare say you have seen by the papers an account of the distress—the great suffering of the poor people here. Their cattle are still dying; they are so weak they cannot calve, and I declare to you that in the whole district there are not twenty pigs. You may then judge of the people's want; it is so urgent that they sell their beds, hens, and every available thing to enable them to purchase meal. God only knows what they will do until the potatoes are fit to dig—about the 20th of August. I give but sparingly anything gratuitously, for I think it demoralising; but I would wish much to be enabled to give them work—such as reclaiming portions of mountain and bog land, and afford them other useful local employment; and we have this in contemplation, if assisted by the affluent and charitable, and to pay the labour in meal. Will you, therefore, kindly exert your interest. The smallest donations, promptly sent, will save much suffering, for your fellow-creatures are perishing—God will bless you all. Believe me, my dear sir, faithfully your's,

"R. EDWARDS,
Inspecting Officer Coastguards."

I will only add, that any contributions addressed to the rector and the churchwardens of the parish of Rathfarnham by post, or left for them at the office of this paper, shall be thankfully acknowledged, and forwarded to Lieutenant Edwards, who will return to the contributors an account of prompt and judicious expenditure.—Your faithful servant, "L. DOWDALL,
"Rector of Rathfarnham."

FATHER CHINIQUY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

"16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin,
"June 18th, 1860.

"The Rev. Thomas Scott presents his compliments to the Editor of the IRISH TIMES, with the accompanying letters of thanks from the Rev. Dr. Hellmuth and the Rev. C. Chiniquy, which will be received with much acceptance by the dear Christian friends in the United Kingdom, who are contributing to the relief and support of the Canadian Reformer's Colony, in Kankakee County, State of Illinois, North America.

"Colonial Church and School Society.
Quebec, April 26th, 1860.

"DEAR MR. SCOTT,—I beg to acknowledge your's of the 10th inst., with a draft of £150, for our dear Christian brother Chiniquy. I have already forwarded the same to him, and I have no doubt that in due time you will have a grateful acknowledgement from him for the amount, and your truly sympathising efforts to aid his poor suffering, but truly converted people.

"I spent nearly three weeks in the colony of St. Anne and Kankakee, during which time I was the guest of Mr. Chiniquy. I have sent a brief account of my visit to my friend Mr. Thomas, the secretary of our society, which will, I dare say, before long appear in the 'Record.' I need not therefore reiterate it here; besides, an amount of work which has accumulated upon my hands during two months' absence, and which requires my personal attention, presses hard upon my time, and compels me to be brief. But this I will say, for the sake of our Heavenly Redeemer, and for the sake of the cause among that dear people, who by the converting grace of the Holy Spirit, have been brought out from apostate Rome to the liberty of the glorious gospel of Christ, that in order to know and to understand this wonderful reformation work, so happily begun, and judiciously carried onward by our dear, noble, and bold reformer Chiniquy, one must be an eye-witness, and then you will praise God, and say 'the half has not been told me.'

"During my stay in the colony, I made it my business to become acquainted with the people, and the whole reformation movement; I preached to the people, mixed with them, visited them in their own homes, and conversed freely with them on the all-important topic, and while my heart was filled with the remarkable gospel simplicity which at present characterises this dear people, it more than ever confirmed me, that God is the author of this work, and that He who commenced it, will, through his spirit, continue and complete His own work. More than 800 families have already become Protestants, and there is a daily increase, and hardly a day passed during my sojourn in the colony without witnessing additions to our ranks from Rome.

"Until it shall please God to give them a good harvest, they must suffer, unless they are more liberally supported—notwithstanding the liberal contributions from both sides of the Atlantic, 'what are these among so many?' With every accession from Rome the wants and the demands naturally increase. As it is impossible to take in the dimensions of this glorious regeneration work among the French Canadians of Illinois, without seeing or hearing for one's self, so is it impossible to know the real suffering and privations they have to endure without being an eye witness.

"I pray and trust that the Lord will raise up many liberal friends for them, and that speedily. Continue, my dear sir, to take an interest in this good and blessed cause, and may you be the happy instrument of cheering many a desolate home, not only with that which will clothe the naked and feed the hungry, but with those manifestation of Christian sympathy which will enhance the gift, and carry additional comfort to the sufferers, that what they receive from us is from the [illegible] and blessed influence of His gospel.

"Excuse this hasty and incoherent note, and believe me to be yours faithfully and sincerely in Christ,

"J. HELLMUTH, D.D.
"General Superintendent Colonial Church and School Society in British North America."

"St. Anne Kankakee Company, Illinois.
6th May, 1860.

"REV. THOMAS SCOTT—Dear Sir and Brother in Christ, Your welcome letter of the 11th ult. is in my hands with £150 which you had sent to our worthy friend Dr. Hellmuth. I have read to my poor and dear converts in their last meeting the names of their benefactors, with the sums given to help us; and fervent supplications have been sent to throne of grace, to ask the blessing of our heavenly Father on our dear brothers and sisters of England and Ireland, who have given such a response to the voice of our sufferings.

"I send you to-day some documents, written by eminent clergymen of the United States, which will tell you better than my own words the admirable progress of the religious movement among my dear countrymen—and also the magnitude of the efforts which every Christian has to make to keep up that providential reform.

"Please to give to our benefactors of England and Ireland the assurance of our most heartfelt gratitude, and ask them to continue to pray for us all, and in particular for me.—Your devoted brother in Christ,

C. CHINIQUY.

"I transmitted on the 15th of this month £30 more, as before, for the relief of the colony, T. S.
June 20th, 1860."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—VACANCIES, APPOINTMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.—Privy Council Office—Mr. Edmund Stephen Harrison, chief clerk, has been appointed to exercise all the powers, and to perform all the functions of the clerk of her Majesty's Privy Council in ordinary, during the absence of Mr. Arthur Helps. War Office—An assistant military storekeepership at Upnor Castle has become vacant by the death of Mr. John Shepherd. Mr. H. M. Dunston has been appointed to a clerkship in the Military Store Office, and passed his examination. Mr. W. A. Hunt has been appointed to a temporary clerkship in London, and passed his examination. The Admiralty—Mr. T. H. Robins, of the store department Woolwich Dockyard, has been promoted to the vacant chief clerkship at the naval establishment, Jamaica. General Post office—The postmastership of Stafford has become vacant by the death of Mr. Henry Cook. Salary £185. Inland Revenue Department—Mr. Edmund Townsend, surveyor of taxes, has been promoted from Kingston to Boston. Mr. John Lloyd, supernumerary surveyor of taxes, has been promoted to be a surveyor, and appointed to the Kingston district. In the excise Branch the following appointments have taken place:—Mr. James O'Connell, officer of the Ballymote ride, Sligo collection, to Mohill ride, Sligo collection. Mr. E. Little, examiner, as supervisor of Beccles district, Norwich collection. Mr. H. Simmons, officer of Croydon division, Surrey collection, to Norwich eighth division, Norwich collection. Mr. Edward Cullivan, officer of Bideford second division, Barum collection, to Croydon division, Surrey collection. Mr. Humphrey Corney, officer of Bradninch second division, Exeter collection, to Bideford second division, Barum collection. Mr. W. Mugford, officer of Saltash ride, Cornwall collection, to Bradninch second division, Exeter collection. Mr. J. M'Irving, officer of Truro ride, Cornwall collection, to Saltash ride, Cornwall collection. Mr. F. Nicholas, first-class assistant, Battersea first division, as officer of Truro ride, Cornwall collection. Mr. S. H. Warren, first-class assistant, Glasgow 14th division, as first-class assistant, Battersea first division. Mr. T. Macfarlane, dropped first-class assistant, Glasgow collection, as first-class assistant, Glasgow, 14th division. Mr. H. E. Atkins, officer of Colchester second ride, to Edinburgh 8th division, Edinburgh collection. Mr. R. Murphy, first-class assistant, Campbeltown 28th division, an officer of Colchester second ride, Essex collection. Ireland—The office of paymaster of civil service, Ireland, has become vacant by the death of Mr. Charles S. Grey; salary £1,000. A vacancy for clerkship in the Long-room, Dublin, has been caused by the death of Mr. William Seton. The office of solicitor to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland has become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Godfrey Fetherstone. There are still six vacancies for clerks in the National Education office.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

HEALTH OF SCOTLAND.—The Registrar-General for Scotland has issued his May report for the eight principal towns, and has again to give an unfavourable account of the public health. Of the population of those towns, now estimated at 908,146, no less than 2,168 persons died in May, the greatest number of deaths he has registered in May since the registration commenced, and more by 439 than in May of last year. As the diseases in which the increase is most apparent are those influenced by atmospheric changes, he attributes this high mortality to the effect of the severe winter and spring, many of those who had been affected during the earlier months sinking at last when the warm weather set in. Among the 2,168 who died six were nonagenarians, and one was within half a-year of 100. Ninety-three deaths were from measles, and the Registrar points out that a severe epidemic of smallpox, an additional argument for vaccination. The births were 3,009, 8 per cent. of them illegitimate; in Aberdeen as many as 18 per cent. In Edinburgh the mean temperature of the month was 53.1 deg.; in Aberdeen only 47.6 deg. In the former city the thermometer never fell below 38.5 deg.; in the latter it was at 29 deg. The latitude of Edinburgh is 55 deg. 57 min.; of Aberdeen, 57 deg. 9 min.

GARIBALDI MEETING IN JERSEY.—A public meeting was held at Jersey on Friday evening last to promote a subscription for the Garibaldi fund. The meeting was crowded, influential, and enthusiastic; and the local hero of the occasion was the illustrious poet and exile, Victor Hugo, who had come over by invitation from Guernsey, and who delivered an excellent oration in honour of the great Italian patriot and his cause. The reception of this eloquent and steadfast sufferer for freedom's sake was honourable alike to the people of Jersey and to their brilliant guest. It was, in fact, a splendid popular ovation, and a generous atonement for the unworthy and un-English act of the Governor, who, in 1854, expelled from the island one of the noblest of those men of constancy and integrity who have in these latter days sought a refuge from tyranny under the British flag. M. Victor Hugo, it is known, has since fixed his residence in Guernsey, where he and his family are universally esteemed and beloved; and his visit to Jersey on such an occasion as a meeting in favour of Garibaldi was an event of striking interest and significance.

THE DEBTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—On Thursday, at the Warrington County Court, Mr. Blackhurst, jeweller, of Bridge-street, sued Mr. Woods for £1 5s. 6d., the balance of the value of a watch purchased by the defendant's wife. It appeared that in the month of February, 1859, Mrs. Woods went to Mr. Blackhurst's shop, and said she wanted a watch "on approval" for her son. She represented that her husband wished her to take the watch home, when, if it were approved, she would call and pay for it. Mr. Woods being a respectable man, Mr. Blackhurst let his wife have the watch. The watch was not returned, but at different times Mrs. Woods paid instalments towards the liquidation of the debt. After a time these ceased, and the action was now brought to recover the balance. The defence was that the husband never authorised his wife to purchase the watch, and that it was purchased without his knowledge or consent. Mrs. Woods herself admitted that she had pledged the watch within a week after she got it from Mr. Blackhurst, 14 months ago, and that having failed to renew the ticket, it was now lost. The judge ruled that as there was no proof that the husband had authorised his wife to purchase the watch the plaintiff must be nonsuited.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE HIGH PRICE OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Last week, a large open-air meeting was held on Brandon Hill, Bristol, for the purpose of considering "the best means to be adopted for lowering the exorbitant prices of butchers' meat." The meeting was attended chiefly by the artisans and operative classes, on whom the high price of meat presses most severely. It was estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 were present. Mr. Gotheridge, of the Redcross-street Pottery, was voted to the chair, and opened the business in some appropriate observations on the object of the meeting. Mr. J. Thompson, an *employe* on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, moved the first resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the present high price of butchers' meat requires the careful consideration of every thinking man, and that some strong measures ought to be taken to reduce it to a fair and reasonable price." This resolution was carried with acclamations. A second resolution was proposed by Mr. Godding, pledging the working men of Bristol to abstain altogether from purchasing any butcher's meat until the price of it is much reduced. Several strong speeches were made in support of the resolution, which, on being put by the chairman, was unanimously carried, thousands of hands being held up in favour of it. Another resolution was proposed in condemnation of the system of annual contracts adopted by all butchers, as tending to enhance prices, and as being injurious to the working man. Many examples of the working of the butchers' monopoly were adduced by the speakers, as likewise of the enormous prices demanded. All the resolutions met with the enthusiastic concurrence of the vast multitude composing the meeting. On the motion of the chairman a committee was appointed to draw up a petition on the subject, and a resolution was carried that those present, as working men, agreed to abstain from flesh meat until the price of prime joints was reduced to 7d.; second cuts, 6d. and 5d. A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, with three cheers, concluded the proceedings.

The North Down Rifles were disembodied at Newtownards, on Saturday last, the twenty-seven days of training having expired. The men were paid part of their bounty and dismissed. During the period of their exercises they conducted themselves most creditably.

THE WEATHER IN CORK.—On Saturday a thunder storm visited this locality. The early part of the day was comparatively fine, and much warmer than for a long time previous, the sun shining brilliantly for some hours. During the morning the wind, which for many weeks had blown from the westward, changed to the south, and blew gently from that point. Shortly after one o'clock clouds began to roll in from the south. They passed over the city, and rapidly accumulated in the west, presenting the appearance of a heavy dark slate-coloured mass, the atmosphere becoming very oppressive at the same time. At a few minutes after two o'clock the storm burst. Thunder commenced to crash, and continued peal following peal for about ten minutes. Then one exceedingly heavy crash rolled over us. A few lighter peals succeeded this and the storm passed off, but was followed by a shower of rain which fell with extreme violence for several minutes. To the north of the city it poured down almost as if a waterspout had burst overhead. Some of the terraces and gardens about St. Luke's church were completely inundated, and the discharged water rushed in a flood down the Summer-hill-road. Several showers fell afterwards during the day, but none so heavy as this. It is not improbable now that after this storm the weather may settle, and the long delayed summer make its wished for advent.

STRIKE AND LOCK-OUT AT THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE COLLIERIES.—A large and influential meeting of colliery proprietors was held at Barnsley on Friday, when it was agreed that whilst the masters had no desire to interfere with the Colliers' Union, they could not allow themselves to be struck against in detail. It was also resolved that if the men at present on strike at West Silkstone, R. C. Clarke's, Esq., Smith, Carr, and Smith's, and Paley, Sturges, and Co.'s resumed work at former rates, the matter would be ended; if not, then notice would be given to the men on the 16th inst.

A certain circle in the fashionable world was alarmed by an escapade of a very young lady, the daughter of a distinguished military officer holding a high appointment. It seems she so deeply resented papa's refusal—not of a matrimonial proposal, but merely to take her to the races—that, shortly after, she was reported "absent without leave." For a short time the anxieties and sorrows of the family were extreme; but with absence came reflection and common sense; and, a better spirit prevailing, the young lady voluntarily returned to the home she had so [illegible] quitted. Fortunately for the feelings of all [illegible] the detective police, whose aid, we believe, had been [illegible] had not time to make any discovery, and [illegible] of the wilful fair one was [illegible] pentance was as heartily accepted as [illegible] expressed.—*Court Journal.*

Near Kilmarnock, some children had scooped out what they called a house in a sandbank. Five were sitting in it when the bank fell, and they were buried alive. Two were rescued insensible; the other three being more frightened than hurt.

Albert Smith's effects are to be sold next Thursday, at the Egyptian Hall—that is, his hall decorations, scenery, Chinese curiosities, and Mont Blanc itself.

STRANDING OF A TRANSPORT.—Intelligence reached Portsmouth on Sunday morning that a ship, having invalided soldiers on board, and bound to Spithead from a foreign port, had gone ashore on the eastern side of Alum Bay, Isle of Wight. Two Government steam-tugs, with a flat in tow, were at once despatched to the scene of the disaster, and found the ship to be the Granger, from the Cape of Good Hope, with 160 invalided soldiers, from various regiments, serving at the Cape, and from the Indian hospital depot there; 17 women and 39 children, with five men, had been landed during the night and sent round to the village of Yarmouth. The troops on board, with the remainder of the women and children, arrived at Portsmouth this afternoon in the Southampton steam-tug Aid, which also brought the cabin passengers and invalids up with her, consisting of Lieutenant Rourke, Cape Mounted Rifles, in military charge of the troops on board; Surgeon Montgomery, in medical charge; Mrs. Montgomery and four children; Mrs. Thompson, widow of the late Lieutenant Thompson, 19th Regiment, and two children; and Mr. Rourke. The ship, it appeared, entered the Needles passage late on Saturday evening, and while working through Alum Bay the wind headed her, and she drove ashore nearly opposite Hurst Castle at 11-30 p.m. The military officers report that the passage from the Cape to the Needles had been uncommonly fine. Two deaths occurred on the passage home, and two births. The troops have been distributed among the barracks in the garrison, the most serious cases being sent to the military hospital.

A letter from Victor Hugo, to the negro editor of the *Progres*, the journal of Hayti, has been made public in answer to the vote of thanks suggested by that gentleman for the great poet's letter defending John Brown:—"Your letter has moved me greatly. You, sir, are a noble specimen of that black humanity which has been so long labouring under oppression and tyranny. From one end to the other of this earth the same flame enlightens mankind, and men of colour, like yourself, stand forth as proof of this assertion."

TOADS LIVING WHEN SHUT IN PLASTER FOR YEARS.—"M. Seguin," says the "Medical Times and Gazette," "wishing to ascertain what amount of truth there is in the marvellous tales told of batrachians being found living within the substance of stones, has undertaken some experiments upon the matter. He enclosed some toads very firmly in plaster, and left them for years in the middle of these blocks of factitious stone. At various intervals he has broken some of these blocks, and has found a certain number of the toads alive. One of the animals had remained thus deprived of air during 10 years, another 12, and a third 15 years. Two still continue enclosed, and as M. Seguin is very old, and fears that these two blocks may be lost to the purposes of science, he offers them to the Academy of Sciences in order that it may hereafter test the truth of the phenomenon. M. Flourens announces on the part of the Academy its willingness to accept them, intending after a verification of the dates of sequestration to have the plaster broken in presence of a commission *ad hoc.*"

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The following note has been addressed by Lord Redesdale to the Society for Irish Church Missions:—"Park-place, June 14.—Sir,—Persevering aggression is best resisted by attacking the aggressor, and dishonourable action by honourable activity. I desire to remark my disgust at the means by which certain Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and other members of that Church have attempted to secure converts to their faith, which have of late been so frequently recorded in the papers. I send you, therefore, a cheque for £50, as a donation to the funds of the society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics, confidently believing that the proceedings of the society will always be conducted in an honourable and conscientious manner.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) "REDESDALE."

THE EASTERN FISHERIES.—The recent dreadful loss of fishing boats belonging to Yarmouth and Lowestoft has cast a great gloom over the Eastern fisheries. Several boats have, however, succeeded during the past week in taking 600 to 700 mackerel each, and these have been sold at 40s. to 45s. per 100. The late awful destruction of fishing boats was attended with the loss of about 200 men, and meetings have been held at both Yarmouth and Lowestoft to promote subscriptions in aid of their destitute widows and orphans.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will lay the first stone of the New School of Art, in the parish of St. Mary the Less, Lambeth, on Monday, June 25, at twelve o'clock.

REMARKABLE CAREER OF A CLERGYMAN.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* traces the remarkable career of the Rev. Blythe Hurst, incumbent of Collierly, near Lanchester. This clergyman was born at Winlaton, in 1804, his father being a smith. At seven years of age he was taken from school and was sent to make small nails at the smith's shop. To the age of 15 he attended a Sunday school, and in the meantime commenced to learn the business of a patten-ring maker. About the time he was 15 Mr. Hurst was led to think seriously about religion, and joined a dissenting body. He became a local preacher, and devoted all his leisure to mental improvement. He married early and had to provide for a family, but contrived to purchase the necessary books to gain a knowledge of the French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic languages. While at work he used to write upon his "flame stone" (the stone suspended before a smith's fire to protect the eyes of the workman) the conjugations of the verbs in whatever language he was studying, and in the evenings he wrote his exercises and translated them. In the beginning of 1840, Mr. Hurst being then an effective local preacher among the New Connection Methodists, replied in a pamphlet to some lectures delivered by one of the disciples of Mr. Robert Owen; and this work was brought under the notice of Dr. Maltby, the then bishop of Durham, who at once wrote that, "although it might be written by a common man, it was the production of no common mind." The bishop interested himself in the case, advised Mr. Hurst as to his course of reading, and supplied the means of following out this recommendation. A feud in the New Connection Church at Winlaton had induced Mr. Hurst and others to leave, and to become members of the Church of England; and in 1841 the learned "blacksmith" was ordained to the curacy of Garrigill, near Alston. He was subsequently appointed to the living of Sealey, near Hexham; and since then to that of Collierly, near Lanchester, which he now holds. Mr. Hurst's preaching is said to be of very high order; and in a course of lectures which he has delivered in Newcastle he displayed great information upon the Sinaitic inscriptions and on Egyptian hieroglyphics.

THUNDER-STORM IN BELFAST.—Saturday last, the weather seemed to become settled, the day being exceedingly fine; and yesterday morning promised well, but about one o'clock thunder was heard in the distance. Although the sky was bright and clear at the time, yet it soon became dark and clouded, and, after two o'clock, both rain and hail descended very heavily, while the thunder increased, accompanied by lightning. The evening again became favourable, but during the night showers fell.

FATAL ACCIDENT WHILE BOATING IN THE BELFAST LOUGH.—Saturday evening being exceeding fine, three young gentlemen, named Robert Blackburn, James Steen, and —— Bell—the former of Greenisland; the second a son of Mr. James Steen, of the firm of Messrs. J. Steen and Company, Talbot-street and Hill-street, Belfast; and the latter of Whitehouse—went out from Greenisland in a boat for pleasure on the Lough. They had not proceeded far, however, when from some cause which has not yet been satisfactorily explained, the boat upset, and all three were thrown into the water. Mr. Bell had providentially a life-preserver, which, before setting out, he, in a joking manner, said he would take with him, little thinking that he would really require it, and by means of it he was enabled to reach one of the buoys, which was at some distance; but Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Steen were unfortunately drowned. Although every exertion was made yesterday (Sunday) to recover the bodies, they had not been found at a late hour.

A BIG BUOY.—At Havre, an enormous buoy, of riveted iron, has excited some interest. This buoy, measuring at least eight metres from the base to the summit, has the form of an inverted balloon. On the round or upper portion an open work map of the world is displayed; beneath is suspended a bell, of pretty large dimensions, with seven hammers, ranged around it, and disposed so that the slightest oscillation is sufficient to render sound. The lower portion submerged is hollow and water-tight. On the outside are four ladders, uniformly spaced, for ascending to the top of the buoy from the water.

The New York Shipping List says the probability was that Congress would adjourn on or about the 18th of June, in which case the chances were that in the interim nothing but the Appropriation Bills would be passed. The majority in the House, it is said, would not consent to a loan or a reissue of Treasury notes, unless the administration majority in the Senate would agree to the new Tariff Bill.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—Mr. George Samuel Buchanan, of Raheenbeg House, Killena, Gorey, county Wexford, having been solemnly and publicly examined on two several days, obtained letters testimonial, qualifying him to practise surgery.—By order of the council, JOHN BRENNER, Registrar.

One of the principal journals of Vienna admits that the Neapolitan fleet is thoroughly disaffected, and the crews nearly partisans of Garibaldi.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

A [illegible] scientific meeting of the above body was held last evening in the board-room of the society's house, Kildare-street.

The chair was occupied by Dr. WALKER.

A paper was read, written by Mr. Dowling, "On the comparative value of different feeding substances for horses." It was an elaborate statement of experiments to ascertain the point in question, giving details of the amounts of food given to horses, the analysis of each kind of food, its cost, and the quantity of work performed by the horses fed with the different kinds of food mentioned. The paper gave no results.

The Chairman observed it would be desirable to know what deductions Mr. Dowling drew from his experiments.

Professor Galloway, who read the paper, said no deductions were set forth, but the experiments seemed to bear out the idea that the quantity of nitrogenous matter consumed by the horse was in proportion to the amount of work performed.

Mr. James Haughton said that the paper seemed to be purely scientific, and but little advantage could be derived from it as it gave no practical results. From experience he believed that a great quantity of food was wasted in the feeding of horses, and it would be very desirable, indeed, that intelligent men should apply themselves to the subject of the feeding of horses, with the view of affording accurate information of the best kind of food for horses, and the quantities that ought to be given to the animals.

Professor [illegible] mentioned that the subject had as yet received little attention; and it was more the object of Mr. Dowling to collect facts for the foundation of an opinion on the question mentioned by Mr. Haughton, than to express one at present.

Mr. Baldwin entered into some statements respecting the question. He believed there was great waste in Ireland in the feeding of horses. In ordinary cases 2s. per day covered the expense of feeding a horse, wear and tear also. He impressed upon practical men the importance of testing the subject thoroughly, as the agricultural and other classes would derive considerable advantage from accurate knowledge, in reference to the amounts and qualities of food most suitable for horses.

Professor Galloway expressed his opinion that practical men were a little too eager in calling for results from scientific experiments. This was often done before the experiments were ripe in giving results.

The Rev. Professor Haughton presented to the Society on the part of Captain Sir Leopold M'Clintock, R.N., and Captain Sir Edward Belcher, R.N., a number of interesting fossils collected by them in the Arctic Regions. The fossils presented by Sir Leopold M'Clintock were collected during the voyage of the "Fox," and those of Sir Edward Belcher were gathered in North Cornwall and Buckingham Island. He proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Edward Belcher, who was not a member of the Society, for his donation. The motion was seconded by Mr. James Haughton, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Edwin Noble read a brief paper on the analysis of "Crinoidal Limestone from Athboy."

Dr. William Bevan communicated some remarks on his invention for obviating collisions on railways. He stated that he had been unaware this supernumerary meeting was to be held, and accordingly he was not prepared with a model of his invention. He would however, illustrate it by a diagram. At present, travellers by railways had no security for their lives. (A laugh.) This was an unpleasant consideration, but it was the fact. Trains were subject to five kinds of accidents: separation of carriages, slipping off the rails, fire in one or other of the carriages, breaking of the axle, and, lastly, collision. He had duly turned his attention to obviating effects of collision. Hitherto the effort was to prevent collision by pulling up the train. The momentum of the train was generally such as not to allow stoppage, steam off, and break on, within a less distance than half a mile. When the train slipped off the rail, very little injury was done to life or property. This fact gave him the cue to his invention, which was a wedge projecting from the front of the engine at the right-hand side. Two trains coming in opposite directions, the engines having their wedges, would, when they met, be forced off the line by the transverse force that necessarily came in contact. Dr. Bevan then proceeded to illustrate his invention by a diagram, but said he would be better prepared to particularise his invention at the next meeting of the society.

After some discussion on Dr. Bevan's communication, the meeting separated.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday, at their offices, Westland-row, for the purpose of considering the provisions for raising additional capital contained in the Dublin and Wicklow Railway (Gorey Extension) Act, 1859; and the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway (Enniscorthy Extension) Act 1860; and for the purpose of authorising such additional capital, to be raised in such manner, and on such conditions, and with such rights of voting as the meeting may determine.

The Hon. GEORGE HANDCOCK, in the chair.

The notice for calling the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said, that the act for making the extension from Gorey having been passed on the 15th instant, he had availed himself of that opportunity of getting their sanction thereto, and also of the extension from Wicklow to Gorey. There was a strong recapitulation on the part of the shareholders, that the line should be continued, and that it would be better not to issue new stock until the new bill was obtained. It was also expressed as the general wish, that the two stocks should be made one. The directors had recommended that the shares should be £50 each, subject to interest of 5 per cent.; and they had determined upon that, on the ground that the brokerage on that sum was little more than upon a share for a minor sum. The directors had also determined that the shares should be redeemable, at the option of the person holding them, at the expiration of eight years, because the nature of the security would be different then from what it was now.

After some further observations the following resolutions were passed. Moved by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Boyle:—

RESOLVED—"That in pursuance of the provisions of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway (Gorey Extension) Act, 1859, and of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway (Enniscorthy Extension) Act, 1860, the Company do and shall now raise the sums of £200,000 and £100,000 by the said acts respectively, authorized to be raised by the creation and issue of 6,000 new shares in this undertaking, to be issued pursuant to the provisions of the said acts; and that such new shares shall be, and they are hereby created, upon the terms and conditions following, that is to say—first, that the said shares shall be entitled to a dividend, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, upon the amount for the time being, paid up thereon respectively, in preference or priority to the payment of any dividend on the ordinary shares of the Company; such dividends to be paid out of the profits of the whole undertaking; that the holders for the time being of such new shares or stock shall be at liberty, if they shall think fit, on the 30th day of June, 1868, but not afterwards, to require payment from the company of the amounts then paid upon their respective shares, with any dividends that may be due or payable thereon, provided they shall respectively have given to the company six calendar months previous notice in writing of such their respective intention to require such payment thereof, and that thereupon such holders respectively do and shall transfer such shares to such person or persons in trust for, or on behalf of the said company, as the directors of the company nominate and appoint for that purpose; and it is further resolved, that the said directors may, from time to time, either extinguish the same shares or re-issue the whole, or such of them, or new shares, to the same amount, in lieu of such of them as may be extinguished, as they may deem expedient, or such preference, if any, as the directors in that behalf direct and declare, and with such regulations and conditions as to the amount and payment of the dividend thereon, not exceeding £5 per cent., as to the said directors shall seem fit."

Moved by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Cowper: "That the holders for the time being of such new shares shall have the same rights of voting in respect thereof as are declared in and by the provisions in that behalf contained in the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845; and that such right of voting shall in all respects be regulated by the provisions and scale of voting prescribed by the same act."

Moved by the chairman, and seconded by Dr. Waller: "That such new shares be offered in the first instance to the holders of original shares in the company in proportion to the number of such original shares, held by them respectively; and all shares so allotted, and not duly subscribed for, may be sold or otherwise disposed of as the directors determine."

Dr. Waller was then moved to the second chair, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the Hon. Mr. Hancock, the meeting separated.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday evening a very crowded meeting was held at the Rotundo, by the members of the above association, for the purpose of meeting Mr. George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, president of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city. The meeting was exclusively for young men. At 8 o'clock the chair was taken by JOHN BLOOD, Esq.

On the platform there were: The Revds. John Hall, W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.; H. M'Gee, J. J. Black, Stephenson; Messrs. Stokes, Porter, Newman, J. A. Scott, Henry Todd, J. Miller, W. Williamson, &c.

Mr. Stewart, on coming forward, was received with very hearty applause. He commenced by referring to the objects which had induced his visit to Dublin, and then entered upon a highly interesting account of the operations of the associations in America, and described the manner in which the young men of Philadelphia co-operated together for the purpose of bringing others to join in the work of God. There were inducements held out to them, such as perhaps, no other society afforded. No young man was ever let remain unassisted, if he was deserving of help. Situations and employment were obtained for those who came to the country without friends, and large placards were published, containing a list of the various churches in America, so that every one could see at a glance what locality contained a place of worship. The Society also delivered lectures, and frequently men of eloquence and eminence came forward to speak, attracting large audiences by which their coffers were replenished. A body of young men had formerly existed called the "fire department," composed of youth of immoral and depraved conduct. To try and bring the influence of the society to bear on these, had been their earnest, but, at first, hopeless desire. There were about 12,000 or 15,000 of these "firemen," who organised themselves voluntarily into a force, to act as our brigade does here. Many of these had since been convicted of sin, and brought round to the knowledge and love of God. (Applause.) Prayer meetings for medical students exclusively, for the French-speaking population, and for little children, had been established with wonderful results; and the effects of the association had even extended to the class of young men called the "high bloods," who not remarkable for good behaviour or moral conduct. At present this latter body had experienced many conversions, although, at first, its ranks seemed almost impenetrable. The learned and eloquent speaker next referred to the spirit of the Revival, which, he said, had first made its appearance in America in 1857, but was of a much more quiet character than that which visited these countries. In a great tent, established for the holding of open air prayer meetings, as many as 167,000 young men had attended, between the months of May and October—(Applause). Mr. Stewart next referred to the manner which the lay-talent of the Church was being developed by the aid of the Young Mens' Christian Association and the operations of the revival. He referred also to a very interesting organization which had been formed in conjunction with the association. A secret committee existed, which received private information from the parents of young men, stating where they were to be found, and agents were then sent out to meet them when they least expected it, and by describing the objects of the society, to induce them to become members of it. Many and many youths, who otherwise might have gone astray, were thus brought to the knowledge of perfect peace, and insured an everlasting happiness. (Applause.) Having exorted the young men of Dublin to continue to take pattern by the examples set forth to them, Mr. Stewart concluded an address, which was characterised by sound common sense, and much that was eloquent, amidst the warmest applause.

The meeting, after hymn and prayer, separated.

It is to be hoped the next meeting, at which Mr. Stewart may preside, will not exclude the presence of ladies, who would be equally gratified to hear him speak.

VISIT OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT TO THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Shortly after twelve o'clock yesterday his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle visited the National Model Schools, Marlborough-street. It being the close of the spring session a large number of the teachers under training and the great majority of the pupils attending the schools were present. His Excellency who was accompanied by the Very Rev. the Dean of Derry, Mr. Hatchell, P.S.; and an aid-de-camp in waiting, was received by the Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell, the Solicitor-General, Mr. James Gibson, Mr. Cross, secretary; Mr. M'Cready, Chief of Inspectors; Professors Sullivan, Butler, Rentoul, D. O'Sullivan, &c. His Excellency was conducted through the several class rooms, where the pupils were examined. His Excellency made an eloquent and appropriate speech at the close of the proceedings, and left for the Viceregal Lodge at two o'clock.

RIGHTS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

In a few days the House of Commons will be called upon by the Government to place on record some opinion with respect to the recent vote of the Upper House upon the Paper Duty Repeal Bill. In all probability the Select Committee will report that they have found no precedents strictly applicable to the present question, in which case the House will have to decide upon any resolution that may be submitted to it upon general principles of constitutional reasoning. Now, as we presume that the Government will not propose to declare that henceforth the repeal of an Act of Parliament imposing taxation shall be effected by a vote of the House of Commons alone, it seems to us scarcely possible to frame a resolution which shall declare the exercise by one branch of the Legislature of an acknowledged legal power to be unconstitutional. Such a resolution would possess significance only by conveying a hint that any future exercise of the right would be followed by its deprivation, and upon this ground the question must be argued. Of course the great argument of those who hold that the privileges of the Commons have been violated is, that to refuse to repeal a tax is in itself, constructively, taxation. But if there is no substantial difference between imposing a tax and refusing to repeal it, it follows by exact analogy that there is no difference between enacting a law and refusing to repeal it. According to this theory of construction the House of Lords assume full legislative powers by its own sole and independent action every time it rejects a bill sent up to it from the other House for the repeal of an Act of Parliament—a defiance of the Constitution equal to arbitrary taxation. The right of the House of Lords to reject bills imposing taxation is undoubted; but this right it might be impossible to exercise if it was once deprived of all control over the permanent revenue of the country. The House of Commons might send up bills for the repeal of taxes regarded with favour by the House of Lords, in order to constrain the latter to provide for the public service by agreeing to taxes the most obnoxious to it. It will not be disputed, for instance, that is advisable that the House of Lords should have power to reject financial proposals, casting the whole burden of the country upon landed property; but if they were compelled to assent to the abolition of every other source of revenue, they would be left only the alternative of either stopping the public service or submitting to an unjust and ruinous policy.

The importance of the question in a constitutional point of view has been very greatly overrated. The real security of the people against arbitrary taxation consists in the exclusive power of the House of Commons over that portion of the revenue which comes under its supervision every year, and in its exclusive right of originating supplies. If we look to the forms of the Constitution, these are the principal safeguards of liberty; but at the present day the force of public opinion is an inseparable barrier against the abuse of power. It is the voice of public opinion, rather than the instructions of constituents, which influences members of Parliament in their votes on a Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget; it is that which dictates the financial as well as the foreign and domestic policy of the country; and it is that which, free alike from the prejudices of party, the pedantry of formalists, and the passions of disappointed interests, will at once restrain the House of Lords from any real usurpation, and protect it in the wise and judicious exercise of the few powers over the revenue which the Constitution has reserved to it. It may be that the Government, in its solicitude for the patronage of a sordid demagogue, will seek to pledge the House of Commons to some limitation of that strictly legal right which the House of Lords has exercised with such eminent advantage to the public service, but there are men among its supporters who have lately shown themselves more attached to the integrity of the Constitution than to the ties of party; and we are convinced that any such attempt will result in another great victory to Conservative principles, and exhibit to the world the confirmed harmony of our institutions.—*Press.*

THE CASE OF PROSELYTISM IN NORFOLK.

NORWICH, JUNE 16.—Although the journey made by Master Vansittart to town for the purpose of identifying a person who was supposed to be the individual who induced him to "cut and run" from his school at Rackheath was not attended with success, the police are not without hopes that they shall be able to execute the warrant granted by the local magistrates. Mr. Hitchman, the superintendent of the Norwich police, has been actively engaged in prosecuting his inquiries, and has been in London during the last day or two. The name of the priest who accosted Master Vansittart at Rackheath has hitherto been spelt "Giugini," but in a police description which has been issued, and in which a handsome reward is offered for information likely to lead to his apprehension, he is referred to as "Euguine," a Roman Catholic priest of the Jesuit persuasion." Father Euguine, who, it is stated, is not an Italian, but a Spaniard, is further described as a "foreigner, between 40 and 50 years of age; stout, about 5 feet 2 inches high, with grayish hair; occasionally wears a wig, and has deep black eye-lashes, black, small eyes, and Roman nose." His dress is particularised as a "dark blue coat, check trousers, and Italian hat." It was at first stated that no one but Master Vansittart had seen this "mysterious stranger" in the neighbourhood of Rackheath, but, from inquiries made to-day, it appears that some such person was noticed in the village by several persons; and, so far as the investigation has yet proceeded, nothing has transpired to discredit Master Vansittart's story in any particular, notwithstanding the doubt and ridicule which Mr. Bowyer, M.P., in a letter published in the *Times* of Friday, has sought to cast upon the young gentleman's narrative.

The case was to have come on for further hearing on Monday last, but on Friday afternoon Mr. Atkinson, the solicitor engaged by Mr. Vansittart, applied to the magistrates to order a further remand to the 25th inst., on the ground that the police had not yet been able to arrest the other Catholic priest mentioned in the evidence of Master Vansittart.

The Mayor suggested that it might possibly be sufficient to remand the case till Wednesday, as a charge would otherwise be hanging over the persons now on bail.

Mr. Blake, one of the magistrates, said he should have no hesitation in granting the remand applied for, or any further postponement which the prosecutor might consider necessary. There was quite sufficient *prima facie* evidence to justify a remand.

Mr. Browne, another magistrate, said the case became more suspicious as it proceeded.

The Mayor observed that if the proceedings could be brought to a close in less than a week such a result would be desirable, because the case had evoked a great deal of excitement in the public mind, and the persons at present under an accusation would, no doubt, prefer to have the matter brought to an issue as soon as possible. If, therefore, a shorter remand would be sufficient, he thought it would be preferable.

Mr. Mendham, who again appeared for Canon Dalton and the other persons admitted to bail, stated, in reply to questions, that as far as he was concerned he had no feeling in the matter; but the remand proposed must, he added, necessarily affect the feelings of those whom he represented, because they would remain for some days longer under an imputation which might or might not be substantiated. The friends of Canon Dalton (who admitted that in accompanying Master Vansittart to the shop of the Behas he had acted exceedingly wrong) thought that he had been hardly dealt with, and intended to retain some counsel of eminence to represent him at the next hearing.

Mr. Browne said no doubt Canon Dalton's friends thought he had been hardly treated, but he could not see that the parties would suffer at all from a further remand. They were out on bail.

Mr. Mendham—But still there is the imputation.

Mr. Blake—That they have brought on themselves.

Mr. Mendham—But if a man is indiscreet and gets into a difficulty—

Mr. Blake—Then he will only suffer for his indiscretion.

Mr. Mendham—I think Canon Dalton has suffered enough already.

Mr. Blake—What a man suffers under such circumstances arises only from what he has himself done, and if Canon Dalton has only acted indiscreetly, there the matter will end.

Mr. Browne asked Mr. Atkinson whether he had any ground for supposing that, in the event of the case being remanded to Monday week, the now missing priest would by that time be apprehended?

Mr. Atkinson said, from information he had received, he was led to form such a conclusion. If Mr. Hitchman, the superintendent of the Norwich police, had been fortunate enough to take the missing priest, he should have been prepared to go on with the case on Monday, as originally arranged. He would not ask for a futher remand unless there were reasonable grounds for doing so.

Mr. Brown.—You would not ask unless there was something extraordinary.

Mr. Mendham having observed that what he had said was stated entirely on his own responsibility, as he had not had time to communicate with his client, the remand applied for was granted.

It is understood that the "eminent counsel" who is to appear at the next hearing for Canon Dalton is Mr. Serjeant Shee.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—At an early hour on Saturday morning, a robbery of watches and jewellery to the value of about £300, was perpetrated at the shop of Mr. William Bray, pawnbroker, Briggate, Rotherham, Yorkshire. The robbers effected an entrance by climbing, by means of a ladder, to a back window on the second story, and sliding the hasp, the only fastening, by inserting a knife between the sashes. Mr. Bray had not taken the precaution either to remove his watches and jewellery out of the shop, and the robbers consequently found no obstruction after getting through the window. They carried off 18 gold and 50 silver watches, 20 gold and 40 silver guards, in addition to a considerable quantity of brooches and other jewellery. The robbery was discovered about two o'clock the same morning, and three men were a few hours afterwards apprehended at Sheffield, on suspicion of being concerned in it, but no part of the property was found upon them. They were taken before the Sheffield magistrates on Saturday, and remanded until Tuesday.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

FROM THE OBSERVER.

The events of the week are the total evacuation of Palermo by the Neapolitan troops, under the terms of the capitulation, and the surreptitious congress of sovereigns in Germany.

Garibaldi agreed to permit the Neapolitan troops in Palermo to pass out with their arms and baggage; and he honourably fulfilled his agreement in the spirit and to the letter, though the temptation to act otherwise was almost irresistible. This temptation was everywhere present to his eyes, in the ruined houses, the beggared families, the bereaved orphans, and the dishonoured women—maidens and wives—who cried aloud for vengeance against their cruel oppressors and brutal foes. It is now generally admitted that the fair and fertile island of Sicily, the most important in the Mediterranean, and once the inexhaustible granary of ancient Rome, is lost to the Neapolitan Bourbons for ever; and that though still possessing Messina, the rule of that tyrannous race is practically at an end on the other side of the straits. The inactivity of Garibaldi, however, excites a suspicion that all is not quite well with him, and that he has difficulties to encounter which prevent his making any attempt to dislodge the Neapolitans from their last stronghold in Sicily. True it is, there are scarcely any roads; true, also, that this great chief has probably no seige cannon, and certainly has no ships; but he has effected so much, already with means so scanty, that the public begin to think something is wrong when he is quiescent even for a short time. It may, however, be that he meditates a counter movement—perhaps, a descent on the city of Naples itself; and that he is making preparations for the onslaught. Success in such a project would not lose Sicily, but would liberate all Southern Italy. It would finish the Bourbons of Naples; and it would possibly, put a period to the temporal power of the Pope in much-misgoverned Rome. All this is "on the cards."

The surreptitious Congress at Baden-Baden is like the reproduction of a page in the history of the first quarter of the present century. The Prince Regent of Prussia, the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, and Hanover, and a host of grand dukes and minor princes, have all assembled at Baden-Baden to meet the French Emperor, who went to that town on Friday night for the purpose of this interview, and who remains there at present. The ostensible object of this meeting is courtesy; the real object, of course, is widely different from any parade of "solemn plausibilities." It is, of course, quite impossible at present for any but the parties to this meeting to know what passes; but it may be surmised that the chief topic of conversation is the political position of Germany. The distrust of the Germans towards the French Emperor is profound; and it is officially stated that the interview is for the purpose of disabusing the German mind of that suspicion. On the other hand, there are those who maintain that the object of the meeting is to entertain a proposition, which, at the same time that it would aggrandize the territories of the greater States, by the absorption or "mediatisation" as it is diplomatically termed, of the lesser, would render the French Emperor in fact that which the first Bonaparte was in theory—the practical head of a German Confederation. Prussia, it is well known, aspires to be the foremost power in Germany; and had the present King known how to avail himself of the extraordinary forces of the revolution of 1848, she would now be honestly placed in that position which her statesmen are secretly, and not honourably, endeavouring to achieve for her. Prussia, therefore, cannot be depended on by Europe any more than she could be depended on in the wars of the first Bonaparte. Her frontiers are indefensible; her people have no homogeneity; she has no natural obstacles to impede an invading army, and her very capital lies open to the first active and powerful invader. In such a coalition or confederation, therefore, as that in question, Prussia might be safely looked for in the ranks of the stronger, were he stranger or were he native. Of the other German sovereigns, Bavaria, Wirtemburg, and Saxony have traditional connections with France, and would be as likely to range themselves on the side of the French Emperor now as ever they were at any period of their previous history. The event which followed the Confederation of the Rhine, in the early part of the present century, was the "Continental Blockade," devised by Bonaparte for the express purpose of destroying the power of England, by prohibiting her trade with the countries under his influence. It remains to be seen what fruit the present Confederation of the Rhine will bring forth. Three facts, however, remain certain, viz., the people of Germany love their princes less than ever they did; the recollection of the Revolution of 1848, in which the people overthrew in a day the fabric of power which it took centuries to raise, is not at all effaced from their memory; and Louis Napoleon is disliked and distrusted by them to a point beyond which suspicion and dissatisfaction cannot well pass.

A rumour has been afloat in London to the effect that the King of Sardinia has been called upon to surrender to France, Genoa, and the island from which he derives his title—Sardinia—as part of the bargain made by him with the French Emperor on the cession of Lombardy. This rumour had been in circulation some time previously, but it was forgotten. It is now, it may be, revived for a special purpose. Months, it will be remembered, before the cession of Nice and Savoy was claimed by Louis Napoleon, the prevalent rumour to that effect was alternately affirmed and denied, and then for a while forgotten. Nay, the Foreign Minister of France assured the Foreign Secretary for Great Britain and Ireland that there was no foundation for the rumour. The world now knows what are the facts.

NEW METHOD OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

Familiar as we are with sun-pictures, we were scarcely prepared to hear of sun engravings, much less of photographed blocks capable of being printed with ordinary printer's ink, on common paper, and by the usual process of surface printing. Several specimens of this new process are, however, now before us, printed from blocks absolutely untouched by the graver, and produced by the simple agency of light.

The inventor, Mr. Paul Pretsch, began with the most difficult portion of the process, the reproductions from photographic originals. This was more difficult because there are no lines or markings, but only tints in the originals to be reproduced in some shape in the engraved plate. That reproduction of drawing or prints in lines is a somewhat easier task, because they give the method in which the required effect is to be produced. Although the inventor had the idea many years in his mind, and made numerous experiments at various intervals, he fully solved the problem only during the last year, and the invention has been carried out in England. In comparison with his first process, consisting in the production of engraved copper plates for the intaglio printing press, he states that the production of his blocks is cheaper, and requires less time. After the mould in gutta percha is obtained, an intaglio printing plate requires for the electrotyping of the copper matrix about three to five days, and of the solid printing plate itself about ten days or a fortnight; but a block for the letter-press, after having obtained the mould, can be produced in 24 hours, and, if required, in less time, because the copper deposit for this purpose may be thin, and rapidly produced, being backed with type metal, and fixed on wood. The expenses for electrotyping are consequently in the proportion of about 1 to 3, or 1 to 5, according to circumstances. The main advantages of surface printing by the ordinary letter-press are rapidity and cheapness of production. If the publication of an engraved plate usually counts some thousands, several hundred of thousands may be obtained from a block. If the price of a print from an engraving varies from a few shillings to several pounds, we are accustomed to pay for the productions of the letter press in pence, and fractions of pence; and the time required for printing is about in the proportion of 1 to 20, and in some instances of 1 to 50 and more. Both processes of Mr. Paul Pretsch (for intaglio, and for surface printing), are essentially the same. He uses light only for the production of the first printing plate or block, and having obtained this, is enabled to print from it mechanically and with mathematical certainty any number of copies required. Photography alone cannot do this; it requires light for the production of each single copy, and even by the various carbon and ink processes, though these are perhaps more durable than silver, print copies can only be multiplied by the agency of light. Both processes of Mr. Paul Pretsch possess the great advantage of multiplying copies by the ordinary process of printing. The second will not interfere with his first process of producing engraved copper-plates for intaglio printing, which will no doubt be applied to the production of first-rate prints; but as the surface printing combines with great fidelity of reproduction so many other important advantages, it may be expected that the demand for blocks will considerably surpass the demand for intaglio printing plates.

LIBRARY SOCIETY, NEW ROW, SOUTH.—Mr. A. Fitzpatrick will read a paper before this society this evening. Subject: "Man Intellectual." Chair to be taken at a quarter past eight o'clock. Visitors are admitted to the meetings of this society free.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The weather is improving daily. The favourable change which has taken place since Saturday has dissipated the fears which were arising in the minds of many, lest the continuance of the rain should injure the growing crops. Already the scythe is at work, and yesterday the grass in several fields in the neighbourhood of Blackrock, Kingstown, and Dalkey, was being cut down, and, in most instances, presented the appearance of an average crop.

Her Majesty's ship the Ajax, at present stationed at Kingstown, has received orders to prepare to sail from Kingstown in a few days to Torquay, there to join the Channel fleet. It is expected that her Majesty's ship London, 91 guns, will be ordered to replace the Ajax at this station.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning Frank Thorp Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Francis Burke, of Kingstown, tailor, was brought up in custody of Constable G. M'Hugh, 97 F, charged with being drunk and disorderly in Wellington-street, on the previous night. It appeared from the evidence that the unfortunate man was lame, and that with the crutch which he was in consequence obliged to use, he was striking and assaulting all who came in his way. On being arrested by Constable M'Hugh, he struck him with the crutch, kicked him, and otherwise assaulted him, while in the discharge of his duty. He was also charged with forcibly breaking open, and unlawfully entering the room occupied by Mary Picton, residing at 12, Foster-court, Kingstown avenue, and also with assaulting Mary Collins, a sailor's wife, of 12, Foster-court, Kingstown-avenue, by striking her with his closed hand several times in the chest, whereby she was severely injured.—He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and hard labour.

A woman, named Eliza Harvey, was arrested yesterday morning, being in a state of inebriation; and while confined in a cell at the police station she attempted to commit suicide, by placing an elastic band which she had in her possession round her neck, and endeavouring thereby to strangle herself.—She will be brought up for trial to-day.

ROYAL HOTEL, GRESHAM-TERRACE, KINGSTOWN.—The following are amongst the latest departures:—Thomas Connolly, Esq., M.P.; M. R. B. Jennings, Esq., and Mrs. Jennings; J. H. Hill, Esq.; William M'Birney, Esq.; William Crawford, Esq.; A. R. Forbes, Esq.; Mrs. and the Misses Brabazon. Arrivals—J. B. Riter, Esq.; H. Matthuson, Esq., &c., and Mrs. Day.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—MONDAY.

Charles Smith was charged by his wife Catharine Smith, with having committed an assault upon her on Sunday. It appeared from the evidence that he struck her with a stone on the head, and threatened to kill her. He was also charged with being in the habit of beating her.—He was remanded.

James Mooney and Daniel Lesley were charged with throwing stones at the public lamps, and breaking them.—They were fined 10s. each, or ordered seven days' imprisonment.

Patrick Connor was brought up in custody of Police-constable 39 B, charged with disorderly conduct, and with grossly assaulting the constable in the execution of his duty.—He was fined 5s., or ordered seven days' imprisonment for the first offence: and £2, or two months' imprisonment for the latter.

Stephen Noble and another man, both soldiers of the 3rd Light Dragoons, were brought up in custody of Police-constable 68 A, charged by Mr. Richard Groves with stealing cabbage in Love-lane.—They were remanded.

Catherine Butler was charged with the unlawful possession of an umbrella, which she offered in pawn, and of which she could not give a satisfactory account.—She was remanded.

Mary Rooney was charged with assaulting Ann Reilly, in the workhouse of the South Dublin Union, on the 17th instant.—She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM MACHINERY.—On Saturday afternoon an accident of an appalling character occurred, attended unfortunately with a fatal result, in the machine-room of Messrs. Taylor and Francis, printers, Robinhood-court, Shoe-lane. Mr. Southgate, the overseer of the machine department, wishing to adjust a strap over a wheel connected with the main shaft, stood upon a portion of one of the large printing machines, and was leaning over the shaft, then rapidly revolving, when the heads of some screws in a clamp caught his jacket, and the unfortunate man was dragged with fearful velocity round the shaft, which was little more than a foot from the wall, against which he was jammed at every revolution.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

NAPLES.

The *Post* says, that according to an official telegraphic despatch from Naples, the King is so much annoyed at the reception M. de Martino has met with at Paris, together with the language used by Lord Palmerston, as to have caused his Majesty to declare that he would re-conquer Sicily or lose his crown.

LORD OVERSTONE ON THE RESULTS OF INVASION.

The replies of Lord Overstone to queries put to him by the National Defence Commissioners as to his opinion of the probable effect of the occupation of London by an invading army, have been published. His lordship says I cannot contemplate or trace to its consequences of such a supposition, my only answer is, it must never be. Lord Overstone does, however, state, at considerable length, his impression as to the results of an invading army occupying London, and being in possession of the centre of our Governmental and financial systems. The case being put, private property being respected, the occupation being purely military, Lord Overstone thinks that, in that case, suppose there would exist a prevalent feeling that the fatal blow had been struck, that the deep humiliation had been sustained, that the means gratifying his exactions are under the command of the enemy, that the means of further and effectual resistance are doubtful, while the calamities attending it are certain and overwhelming. Lord Overstone fears that the efforts of a country thus humiliated, paralysed, dispirited, and divided in opinion, would not lead to any satisfactory result. Our riches, the complicated nature of our social and monetary system, the limited extent of our country, the necessity of internal order and confidence, by the maintenance of our manufacturing population would, it is feared, be found to render a prolonged conflict upon our own soil—perhaps impracticable—at all events, fatal to all that constitutes the power, the well-being, and the happiness of the country. These considerations Lord Overstone says, show the great inducement we have to make our system of National Defences complete.

THE CONFERENCE AT BADEN.

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 18TH.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes the following despatch:—

BADEN, SUNDAY.—A grand dinner took place to-day at five o'clock, in the Ducal Palace of Baden. The Emperor leaves at 10 p.m., and will arrive in Paris on the 18th inst., at 10 a.m.

BADEN, MONDAY.—A Conference was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of the King of Bavaria, and was attended by the four kings, and by the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and Nassau. Before dinner the Emperor Napoleon presented the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour to the King of Hanover. In the evening there was an assemblee at the villa of the Duchess of Hamilton. At this assemblee the Emperor took leave of the Sovereigns, all of whom were present, and departed at 10 p.m., for Strasburg.

The "Prussian Gazette" says it was the desire of the Emperor Napoleon, expressed in the most obliging terms, to greet the Prince Regent on German soil, and to give to him this proof of his peaceful and friendly intentions.

The Congress of eminent German Princes at Baden, is another auspicious event, which proves that on questions of national dependence and greatness the North and South of Germany are indissolubly linked.

The result of the conference at Baden revives the confidence in a prosperous and assured future for Europe, and at the same time consolidates one of the most powerful mainstays of that future, the union of Germany.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The Emperor arrived at the Tuileries at 10 o'clock this morning. A council of war was held immediately afterwards.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES.

The new act for refreshment houses and wine licences, which received the Royal consent on the 14th instant, contains 46 sections, and the new duties are to commence from and after 1st July, 1860, so that the actual operation of the new law will be on 2nd July.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

While admitting that any gloomy anticipation respecting the weather may soon be dispelled, the *Daily News* says it is expected by some persons that the wheat harvest will be three weeks or a month later than usual, and deficient in quantity, and at the same time the breadth of wheat sown this season is considerably below the average. Heavy rains have again fallen, and the temperature resembles that ordinarily experienced in March and April.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The investigation into the Vansittart alleged case of proselytism at Norwich, has been further postponed. It is said that Serjeant Shee has been retained on behalf of Canon Dalton.

The morning papers contain a long report of the sumptuous festival given on Saturday, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the 1st Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards. The Prince Consort presided, and about 200 guests sat down to dinner. Many speeches were made, and toasts proposed in the course of the evening.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

A correspondent writing from Madrid, June 12th, says:—But a few days past you were told of one horrible crime perpetrated by a Moorish prisoner at Cadiz, who had run a muck amongst the Spaniards, and slain four and wounded another score of them. Another frightful crime of a like kind has been perpetrated by one of the pupils of the Military Cadet College at Toledo. At daybreak all the cadets went to the exercise ground to practise firing, and according to custom they were accompanied by the surgeon and some of the hospital men, among whom were a sergeant and a corporal. After going through several movements the pupils were drawn up in line for firing, the surgeon and the hospital men standing at some little distance in front. The cadets loaded their muskets and at the word of command fired a volley, which was followed immediately by a loud shriek, and the corporal above mentioned was seen lying on the ground writhing as if in the agonies of death, having received a severe wound in the abdomen. Immediately after the discharge one of the officers heard a cadet exclaim, "Poor fellow, it was not you I aimed at!" He was put under arrest, and when the pupils had been marched back to the college, was brought before a court-martial composed of the superior officers of the establishment, and underwent an examination. He admitted that his intention was to kill the sergeant, but obstinately refused to state what were his motives for such an act. He said that he had taken a good aim at his man, but that at the moment of firing his arm trembled from a sudden emotion. In consequence of this avowal he was conducted into the courtyard, where the pupils had been drawn up, and in their presence formally expelled from the college, and handed over to the police authorities, who placed him in prison. He is a young man of 17, and like all the cadets, belongs to one of the first families in the country. The corporal is declared to have no chance of recovery; the musket had been loaded with a stone.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, and is now 51 years old. He is very probably of the race of the Massachusetts Lincolns, though his parents were of Quaker stock, that migrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia, whence his grandfather removed in 1781-2 to Kentucky, and was there surprised and killed by Indians while at work on his clearing. Like most pioneers, he left his family poor, and his son also died prematurely, leaving a widow and several children, including Abraham, then six years old. The family removed soon after to Southern Indiana, where Abraham grew to the stature of six feet and some inches, but enjoyed scarcely better opportunities for instruction than in Kentucky. Probably six months in all of the rudest sort of schooling comprehends the whole of his technical education.

The *Chicago, Press,* and *Tribune,* says—If Mr. Lincoln is elected president he will carry but little that is ornamental to the White House. The country must accept his sincerity, his ability, and his honesty in the mould in which they are cast. He will not be able to make as polite a bow as Frank Pierce, but he will not commence anew the agitation of the slavery question, by recommending to Congress any Kansas Nebraska bills. He may not preside at the presidential dinners with the ease and grace which distinguish the "venerable public functionary," Mr. Buchanan; but he will not create the necessity for a covode committee and the disgraceful revelations of a Cornelius Wendell. He will take to the presidential chair just the qualities which the country now demands to save it from impending destruction—ability that no man can question, firmness that nothing can overbear, honesty that never has been impeached, and patriotism that never despairs.

THRILLING EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF "ABE LINCOLN."

A correspondent of the *Cleveland Leader* says—As a Western man, I wish space to give vent to my enthusiasm over the nomination of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States. Mr. Lincoln, or "Old Abe," as his friends familiarly call him, is a self-made man. A Kentuckian by birth, he emigrated to Illinois in his boyhood, where he earned his living at the anvil, devoting his leisure hours to study. Having chosen the law as his future calling, he devoted himself assiduously to its mastery, contending at every step with adverse fortune. During this period of study he for some time found a home under the hospitable roof of one Armstrong, a farmer who lived in a log-house some eight miles from the Village of Petersburg, Menard County. Here, clad in homespun, with elbows out, and knees covered with patches, young Lincoln would master his lessons by the firelight of the cabin, and then walk to the town for the purpose of recitation. This man Armstrong was himself poor, but he saw the genius struggling in the young student, and opened to him his rude home and bid him welcome to his coarse fare. How Lincoln graduated with promise, how he more than fulfilled that promise, how honourably he acquitted himself alike on the battlefield in defending our border settlements against the ravages of savage foes and in the halls of our national legislature, are matters of history, and need no repetition here.

But one little incident of a more private nature standing as it does as a sort of sequel to some things alluded to, I deem worthy of record. Some few years since, the oldest son of Mr. Lincoln's old friend Armstrong, the chief support of his widowed mother—the good old man having some time previously passed from earth—was arrested on the charge of murder. A young man had been killed during a riotous *melee,* in the night time, at a camp meeting, and one of his associates stated that the death wound was inflicted by young Armstrong. A preliminary examination was gone into, at which the accuser testified so positively that there seemed no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, and therefore he was held for trial. As is too often the case, the bloody act caused an undue degree of excitement in the public mind. Every improper incident in the life of the prisoner—each act which bore the least semblance of rowdyism—each schoolboy quarrel was suddenly remembered and magnified, until they pictured him as a fiend of the most horrid hue. As these rumours spread abroad, they were received as gospel truth, and a feverish desire for vengeance seized upon the infatuated populace, while only prison bars prevented a horrible death at the hands of a mob. The events were heralded in the county papers, painted in highest colours, accompanied by the rejoicing over the certainty of punishment being meted out to the guilty party. The prisoner, overwhelmed by the circumstances under which he found himself placed, fell into a melancholy condition, bordering upon despair, and the widowed mother, looking through her tears, saw no cause for hope from earthly aid.

At this juncture, the widow received a letter from Mr. Lincoln, volunteering his service in an effort to save the youth from the impending stroke. Gladly was his aid accepted, although it seemed impossible for even his sagacity to prevail in such a desperate case; but the heart of the attorney was in his work, and he set about it with a will that knew no such word as fail. Feeling that the poisoned condition of the public mind was such as to preclude the impossibility of empanelling an impartial jury in the court having jurisdiction, he procured a change of venue and a postponement of the trial. He then went studiously to work unravelling the history of the case, and satisfied himself that his client was the victim of malice, and that the statements of the accuser were a tissue of falsehoods.

When the trial was called on, the prisoner, pale and emaciated, with hopelessness written on every feature, and accompanied by his half-hoping half-despairing mother—whose only hope was in a mother's belief of her son's innocence, in the justice of the God she worshipped, and in the noble counsel who, without hope of fee or reward upon earth, had undertaken the cause—took his seat in the prisoner's box, and with a "stony firmness" listened to the reading of the indictment. Lincoln sat quietly by, while the large auditory looked on him as though wondering what he could say in defence of one whose guilt they regarded as certain.

The examination of witnesses for the State was begun, and a well-arranged mass of evidence, circumstantial and positive, was introduced, which seemed to impale the prisoner beyond the possibility of extrication. The counsel for the defence propounded but few questions, and those of a character which excited no uneasiness on the part of the prosecutor—merely, in most cases, requiring the main witness to be definite as to time and place. When the evidence of the prosecution was ended, Lincoln introduced a few witnesses to remove some erroneous impressions in regard to the previous character of his client, who, though somewhat rowdyish, had never been known to commit a vicious act; and to show that a greater degree of ill-feeling existed between the accuser and the accused than the accused and the deceased. The prosecutor felt that the case was a clear one, and his opening speech was brief and formal.

Lincoln arose, while a deathly silence pervaded the vast audience, and in a clear but moderate tone began his argument. Slowly and carefully he reviewed the testimony, pointing out the hitherto unobserved discrepancies in the statements of the principal witness. That which had seemed plain and plausible he made to appear crooked as a serpent's path. The witness had stated that the affair took place at a certain time in the evening, and that by the aid of the brightly-shining moon he saw the prisoner inflict the death blow with a slung-shot. Mr. Lincoln showed that at the hour referred to the moon had not yet appeared above the horizon, and consequently the whole was a fabrication. An almost instantaneous change seemed to have been wrought in the minds of his auditors, and the verdict of "Not guilty" was at the end of every tongue. But the advocate was not content with this intellectual achievement. His whole being had for months been bound up in this work of gratitude and mercy, and, as the lava of the overcharged crater bursts from its imprisonment, so great thoughts and burning words leaped forth from the soul of the eloquent Lincoln. He drew a picture of the perjurer so horrid and ghastly that the accuser could sit under it no longer, but reeled and staggered from the courtroom, while the audience fancied they could see the brand upon his brow. Then, in words of thrilling pathos, Lincoln appealed to the jurors as fathers of sons who might become fatherless, and as husbands of wives who might be widowed, to yield to no previous impressions, no ill-founded prejudice, but to do his client justice; and as he alluded to the debt of gratitude which he owed to the boy's sire, tears were seen to fall from many eyes unused to weep. It was near night when he concluded by saying that, if justice were done—as he believed it would be—before the sun should set it would shine upon his client as a free man.

The jury retired, and the court adjourned for the day.

Half an hour had elapsed, when, as the officers of the court and the volunteer attorney sat at the tea-table of their hotel, a messenger announced that the jury had returned to their seats. All repaired immediately to the Court-house, and, while the prisoner was being brought from the gaol, the court-room was filled to overflowing with citizens of the town. When the prisoner and his mother entered, silence reigned as completely as though the house were empty. The foreman of the jury, in answer to the usual inquiry from the court, delivered the verdict of "Not guilty." The widow dropped into the arms of her son, who lifted her up, and told her to look upon him as before—free and innocent. Then, with the words, "Where is Mr. Lincoln?" he rushed across the room and grasped the hand of his deliverer, while his heart was too full for utterance. Lincoln turned his eyes towards the west, where the sun still lingered in view, and then, turning to the youth, said, "It is not yet sundown, and you are free." I confess that my cheeks were not wholly unwet with tears, and I turned from the affecting scene. As I cast a glance behind I saw Abraham Lincoln obeying the divine injunction, by comforting the widowed and the fatherless.

DEFENCELESS STATE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

If ever a great War Minister was wanted for England this is the time. Besides the organisation of the army in India the question of the national defences calls imperatively for solution. The appointment of the Defence Commissioners furnished an admirable opportunity for obtaining a full investigation of the matter, but the scope of their inquiry was so restricted as to render the Report comparatively valueless. The Commissioners were men perfectly qualified to consider the whole subject, but unfortunately Ministers so hampered them that they have been compelled to leave half of it untouched. Remonstrances to this effect were urged at the time the commission was issued; and now the report proves the truth of our anticipations. It may be admitted that the new works proposed will, if properly manned, effectually protect Dover, Chatham, Woolwich, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and Cork. But the garrisons required for these works amount to 68,000 men, and beyond a general expression of opinion that no difficulty will be found in providing efficient garrisons no evidence is adduced to show that the man will be forthcoming. Fortifications may be constructed upon the most perfect principle, but unless the guns are manned they are worse than useless. It would be unjust to say that this obvious truth had been ignored by the Defence Commissioners; they evidently feel that they have not been permitted to deal with the whole question.

A very large portion of the works comprised in the plans recommended by the Royal Commission is composed of land defences, which cannot be useful except in case of invasion. Suppose, then, a serious attempt made to invade this island, how is a large hostile army to be encountered? Reckoning the available Rifle Volunteers at 70,000, and the Militia at 40,000, the whole armed men in England, Scotland, and Ireland amount to 200,000 men, of which only 33,547 are infantry of the line. Assuming every man to be in thorough health this is all that could be mustered—cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, and military train. Reserve there is none. Thus, even if every single man could be collected together in the field the number would hardly be superior to the number of the enemy. Of course if 68,000 men were deducted to protect the arsenals, the number would be greatly inferior; and it is obvious that to collect every soldier from the four quarters of the United Kingdom would take some considerable time, even if it were safe absolutely to denude Ireland, Scotland, and the north of England of troops. It is the opinion of every military man who has discussed the subject that the first step which an enemy would take upon landing would be to march upon London. So strongly did the Defence Commissioners feel this that they have actually examined Lord Overstone as to the effect which such an attack would produce. It seems scarcely necessary that any one should be questioned upon such a topic. But if any man lacks imagination to conceive the consternation caused by such an event, Lord Overstone's memorandum will enlighten him. If, however, it really be true that an enemy might not only land in great force, but advance to the capital, it behoves the War Minister to tell us whether he thinks an intelligent and civilised enemy, having landed, and desiring to destroy our power with the least possible delay, and at the smallest sacrifice of life, would march to our fortified arsenals and dockyards, or advance rapidly to strike a blow at the head and heart of the empire? We are not suggesting that the dockyards can be or ought to be left unprotected. We are not repeating the common fallacy which Sir Charles Napier employed on Thursday night, when he argued against fortifying vital points of our coast, that if we did so the enemy would go somewhere else. If the enemy will do so, the end of fortifying them, specific and limited as it is, will have been gained. But what we deprecate is, advancing blindfold from expenditure to expenditure. Neither the £12,000,000 which the Commissioners say should be expended, nor the £8,000,000, for which it is said the Government will ask Parliament, is much when proposed under the plausible form of an insurance. But it is a great deal to vote as a first instalment of an indefinite and unregulated expenditure.

Fortification may deter an enemy from attacking our arsenals and dockyards, but those vital points might fall without a blow, if he success of the enemy in the field were rapid and decisive. And if for their defence we drafted off corps from a manoeuvring army already too small, they would prove a source of weakness instead of strength. The protection of those points must, therefore, enter into a general scheme of national defence, and not be treated apart from it. If we spend £8,000,000 on coast fortifications without providing men to stand behind them, we shall be chargeable with the greatest folly.

There is certainly no disposition to throw obstacles in the way of the War Minister providing for the defence of the country. Indeed, to judge from the public spirit of the times, there seems a fixed determination that, come what may, this country must be prepared to meet any invading force. But there must be no cajolery, no attempt to get rid of the question. Efficiency and economy must be the order of the day. It cannot be economical if after covering acres of land with forts there are no men to fill them, or none to meet the enemy in the field.—*Daily News.*

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

Southampton Waters, June 16.

The Great Eastern, in the course of another hour or so, will have commenced her first real voyage, which it is sincerely to be trusted will be of such a character for speed and comfort to all on board as will redeem the vessel from the unfortunate reputation for ill luck and mishaps which up to the present has so dogged her chequered career. That this same reputation sticks close to her even now may be judged from the fact that the passengers who have committed their fortunes to her are few in the extreme, and only amount in all to some ten per cent. of the numbers that were expected. Of these only two are ladies. Even now, in all the hurry and bustle of departure, when the last packages are coming off and the last messages being sent on shore, no one can look at the condition of the ship without being forcibly impressed with the idea that she still leaves a couple of days too soon for the thorough organisation and finish that was promised. In all essentials, however, the ship is perfect, and two or three days at sea in calm weather will soon do all the rest, so that, on the whole, her appearance at New York may do her no discredit. Opinions vary very much, however, as to the time when her appearance off Jersey Island will be made, as none allow her less than nine days for the run, under the most favourable circumstances, while the majority lean rather strongly to the belief that it will occupy from twelve to sixteen. The reasons given for anticipating the latter very low rate of speed are that the cause of the forward boilers priming so much during the last trial trip has been found to be the feed pipes having become very foul, and not allowing the passage of sufficient water to keep them well supplied. Since then they have been cleaned as well as was possible under the circumstances. If this has been effectual, well and good; if not, a low pressure of steam must be maintained throughout the run, and, as a matter of course, the speed will be reduced in proportion. It is to be hoped, on the other hand, that as the engines get into good working trim these difficulties, if they really exist, will disappear, and as each day's steaming will lighten the vessel's draught four inches, there is every probability that with calm weather a good average run of nine or ten days may be made. It will, however, certainly be a very different run from what she could easily have made had her bottom been relieved of the weeds and slime which encumber it. One thing which is likely to tell much against a first voyage is that, with the present state of the weather, fogs are likely to prevail across the Atlantic, and this, with the immense quantity of ice which is reported in the track, would, of course, render full steaming almost out of the question. These anticipations, however, are all the merest conjectures, the only thing certain being that the vessel is really about to start; and when this is accomplished, in the face of the predictions that she would not leave this year, who knows but after all she may equally disappoint the ill-boders by making as good a passage as the Adriatic? In proper trim, however, the performances of the Adriatic would be a low standard of comparison with what the Great Eastern can really do if she only gets fair play. Underpowered as she is, she still has the speed in her, as sailors say, and will yet make some of the shortest passages to whatever the port of her destination may be hereafter.

It is not improbable even now that the vessel will not leave England to-night, as between 40 and 50 of her crew are still ashore, having been paid in advance and given a few hours' leave yesterday. Some may be behind time, but there is not the least doubt of their joining to-night, as nearly all are said to be Naval-Reserve men, who, being mostly men of good character and first-class able seamen, are much sought after by the large steam companies, as crews to be depended on. In case of this delay occurring, the Great Eastern will probably remain off Spithead for the night, though not coming to anchor.

OFF THE NEEDLES, 10-30 A.M., SUNDAY, JUNE 17.—The Great Eastern slipped her moorings in the Southampton waters at 6 a.m., and although the weather was both thick and stormy she proceeded to thread the narrow and tortuous channel down the Solent and through the Needles, under the pilotage of Mr. Bowyer. The weather was far too thick and stormy to render it safe for her to have got away last night; perhaps it is as well she did not, as on passing Hurst Castle a large troopship could be plainly distinguished fast among the rocks near the Needles, [illegible] by one of last night's squalls. The wind, for our present course, is fair, and everything seems to promise a good passage, though perhaps not a very quick one.

FALMOUTH, SUNDAY EVENING.—The steamship Great Eastern, Captain Vine Hall, hove in sight from the Castle on the Lizard at [illegible] evening, and was apparently in a line with the Eddystone lighthouse [illegible] wind [illegible] very light. [illegible] course, which took her three miles at least outside the Eddystone. [illegible] When last observed the Great Eastern was standing a course which [illegible] the Channel [illegible] about midnight.

THE PURGATORY OF THE BATH.

Long and persevering homilies from the medical profession on the virtues of water on the functions of the skin have had the happy effect of establishing the cold bath amongst our permanent English institutions, and spreading widely the habit of employing frequent and tonic ablutions with cold water, which may be described as amongst the chief fortifiers of the British constitution, and the wonder, but not the envy, of continental nations. The cold bath is certainly better understood in England than anywhere else. But it may reasonably be doubted whether the warm bath has been studied with equal success. Our notion of warm baths includes merely a great deal of hot water, or hot vapour, and a certain proportion of soap, or medicinal tincture, according to the purposes of the bath. This was not the hot bath of the ancients: this is not the hot bath of the orientals. They employed a far more ingenious and a far more effective combination of hot air, hot vapour, hot water, and skilful frictions. Such were the baths which Hippocrates, Galen, and Celsus prescribed: such were the baths of which Homer sings the praises in the "Odyssey," and which Herodotus says that even the Scythians used in the Trojan War. These were the baths of which Justin records that the Romans taught the art to the Spaniards as early as the Second Punic War; and of which Julius Cæsar brought the secret even to these islands. Of the stately erections consecrated to the service of the bathers remains are yet widely extant—monuments of luxury and splendour. The art has long fallen into abeyance in the west, but has survived in the east. Its restoration has been amongst the consequences of the Crimean War. The luxuries of the Turkish bath were then so widely felt that the attempt to introduce it into Great Britain has met with a deserved success. The credit of this revival is greatly due to Dr. Haughton, who has practically pressed on the construction of [illegible] baths in Ireland, where they have been in use for some time, and are effecting a revolution in bathing, which has only recently extended to London.

In these Turkish baths, soap and water are purely secondary agents; they are considered as barbarous, clumsy, and effete means of cleansing. The bather is first conducted into a room, which is practically a large oven, lighted from the top, and filled with moist air. This is very far, however, from being a vapour bath; the quantity of watery vapour is small, and does not affect the transpiration of water by the skin. Of course a profuse sweating is induced, and the skin is thoroughly softened. It is a hot bath without water, or rather with the aid of very little water. From this chamber he passes to another, the calidarium, where, freely perspiring, he is rubbed with towels or goat's-hair gloves; and so great is the effect of the prior treatment that the softened cuticle rolls off in thick flakes, and a new skin is found beneath of which the subject of the operation little dreamed. No one who takes a Turkish bath for the first time but must be astonished at the quantity of unnecessary cuticle which he carries about with him. Adepts tell you that "it requires great dexterity to perform this well without rubbing some places too much and others too little." Now comes a drenching with warm water and soap, which is not the most agreeable part of the bath, and may be considered partially unnecessary. Then the bather passes back to the tepidarium, where he is dried and clothed in warm towels; and, after a pause, then to the frigidarium, or cool chamber, where, still clothed in warm towels, he sips coffee, smokes a narghilet, and indulges in beatific sensations which only those can know who have passed through the three purgatories of the bath. The Turkish bath is an agent of such great power in restoring the active functions of the skin, and the ordinary results of its application are so peculiarly agreeable and invigorating, that it will probably excite the attention of medical practitioners in its relations to disease. It is a powerful agent, of which the virtues are apparent; but incautiously employed by persons liable to congestion of the head or organs of the chest, it is not free from dangers, as some unfortunate circumstances have already proved.—*Lancet.*

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

The 200th anniversary of the formation of the First, or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, was celebrated on Saturday evening by a sumptuous festival, held in the Banquet-hall of St. James's Palace. The distinguished corps, whose origin was thus brilliantly commemorated traces its first establishment to a period of history long antecedent to the existence of a regular standing army in this country. Before the reign of Henry the VII. it does not appear that our kings had even a body guard, much less any considerable number of troops accoutred and ready for immediate action; and before the date of the Civil Wars the Royal Guard were the only permanent soldiers in England. The dispute between Charles I. and his Parliament related to the command of the militia. In 1655, Cromwell having allied himself with Louis XIV., Charles II. quitted the French Court and joined the Spaniards in the Netherlands against the Grand Monarque. The Loyalist English who had shared the exile of their Sovereign were enrolled by his brother, the Duke of York, and in 1657 were formed into six regiments. The first of these, in which were collected some of the foremost adherents of the expatriated King, was called, "The Royal Regiment of Guards." The Spanish campaign proving unsuccessful, this regiment, with the rest of the army, retreated before Dunkirk. Dispersed, without pay or subsistence, among the border towns of Flanders during the next few years, the Royal Regiment of Guards was, by one of the first commissions of the restored King, re-embodied in 1660, under Thomas, Lord Wentworth, their Colonel, and remained at Dunkirk until that town was sold to the French in 1662. It then returned to England, and three years later was united to the establishment of the King's Regiment of Guards, raised at the Restoration under Colonel John Russell, brother to the Earl of Bedford. The two regiments combined then comprised 24 companies of 100 men each, to which four companies of Grenadiers were subsequently added, and they received the style of the "First Regiment of Foot Guards." The further title of "Grenadiers" was conferred upon them by the Prince Regent, in commemoration of their having defeated the French Imperial Guard at Waterloo. The services rendered by this splendid regiment in the campaigns of Marlborough, Lake, Wellington, and other famous captains are familiar matters of history.

The gorgeous banquet hall of the Palace, which was brilliantly illuminated, and its walls decorated with the colours, standards, and trophies of the regiment, formed into the most graceful devices, presented a dazzling scene. The great bulk of the company attended in plain evening dress, but the cluster of stars, orders, crosses, and medals, which most of them displayed, unmistakeably betokened their military rank and renown. The monotony of civil costumes was agreeably relieved by the uniforms of those officers of the corps who happened that day to be on regimental duty.

The guests began to assemble shortly after half-past seven o'clock, and passed through a double file of Grenadier Guards, posted along the grand staircase and corridors of the Palace, into a handsome and spacious reception-room. At a quarter past 8 o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Colonel of the Regiment, who was to preside, arrived, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and was ushered into the dining-hall, followed by the rest of the guests to the number of nearly 200, the band of the Grenadiers playing the National Anthem.

The company included his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard Airey, Colonel Ridley (Scots Fusilier Guards), the Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Mr. Henry Cox, Sir Charles Yorke, Lord de Grey and Ripon, Rev. R. Browne (Chaplain to the Brigade), Lord Rokeby, Lord Combermere, Sir James Scarlett, Sir John Kirkland (Agent), Mr. White (Solicitor), Colonel Martin, Sir Edward Lugard, Mr. C. Hammersley, Lord Frederick Paulett, C.B., the Chaplain General, Colonel Parker, Mr. Dolby, Mr. Lilley, Mr. Atkinson, Captain Hamilton (Cavalry Guards), Lieutenant Cunninghame (Cavalry Guards), Sub-Lieutenant Cunninghame (Cavalry Guards), Captain Malet, Captain Bathurst, Captain Smith, Lieutenant Hayter, Mr. Pickford, Lieutenant Colonel Lord F. Fitzroy, Major Bernard, Lieutenant Farmer, Captain Hamilton, Mr. Girdwood, Captain Hon. A. Annesley, Mr. [illegible], Mr. J. Wardron, Lieutenant, Vyner, Captain A. C. H. D. Pennant, Lieutenant Elliot, Lieutenant-Colonel Randolph, Captain Verschoyle, Lieutenant Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Captain Stuckley, Lieutenant Clinton, Captain Johnstone, Lieutenant Fludyer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Lord A. Hay, Lieutenant Hope, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, Lieutenant Norton, Major Pearson, Colonel Lewis, Colonel Hon. J. Lindsay, Colonel Lambert, Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel Higginson, Colonel Hon. R. Curzon, Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, Lieutenant-Colonel Cust, Captain Alexander, Lieutenant Hon. C. Edgcumbe, Colonel Burnaby, Captain Phillips, Colonel Stuart, Lieutenant Bridges, Captain the Earl of Carrick, Captain Clayton, Lieutenant Hon. F. Stanley, Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard, Lieutenant-Colonel De Horsey, Colonel Prince Edward, &c., C.B., Colonel Burrard, Captain Bramston, Captain Viscount Hood, Lieutenant Viscount Mahon, Lieutenant-Colonel King, Captain Hon. S. Tracy, Captain Wynne, Lieutenant Viscount Uffington, Captain Ewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Russell, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Wallace, Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge, Lieutenant Seymour, Captain Anstruther, Captain P. Murray, Captain Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Lieutenant-Colonel Cure, Lieutenant-Colonel Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, Lieutenant Fox, Lieutenant Pakenham, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, Captain Thynne.

The following ex-Guardsmen were also present:—General Lord Downes, Colonel Vernon Harcourt, Col. Hatton, Sir Harry Verney, Colonel Hon. C. Lindsay, Sir Ralph Anstruther, Colonel Hudson, Colonel Hopwood, Mr. H. Oswald, Captain Nicholson, Major-General Stanhope, Mr. John Balfour, Captain Dawson, M.P., Mr. J. Shaw Stewart, Major-General Ridley, C.B., Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel Eyres, Lieutenant-General J. Peel, M.P., Colonel Thornton, Lord Sandwich, Major-General Crawford, Major-General Hon. R. Bruce, Col. Brownrigg, C.B., General Angerstein, Mr. Henry Compton, Lieutenant-Colonel Purves, Lieutenant-Col. Fitzroy, Mr. E. Jekyll, Sir F. Bathurst, Colonel Bagott, General Arbuthnot, Mr. Buckworth Powell, Colonel Cartwright, Lord Sefton, Mr. J. W. [illegible], Captain Mahon, Colonel G. Johnstone, Colonel Fletcher, [illegible], Colonel G. Fitzroy, [illegible], General Bentinck, Lord Blantyre, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. A. Gordon, C.B., Colonel D. Campbell, Lord [illegible], Mr. C. Brandling, Sir [illegible], Mr. C. Balfour, Sir C. Rowley, Bart., Mr. Alexander Kinloch, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. [illegible], Sir J. Ferguson, Colonel J. Reeve, the Hon. J. St. Clair, Lord W. Thynne, General Fludyer, Lieutenant-Colonel Masters, Sir James Drummond, Mr. G. Fitzroy, Colonel the Hon. A. Foley, General Gascoigne, Sir C. Lindsay, General Fox, Sir J. [illegible], Captain [illegible], General Sir J. Eustace, K.C.B., Mr. Balfour, M.D., Colonel D. Pennant, M.P., Colonel Goulburn, Major-General T. Wood, Colonel [illegible], Colonel the Hon. H. Forester, Major-General Davies, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Davis.

The dinner was provided by the Messrs. Staples, of the Albion. The fine band of the regiment was stationed in an adjoining apartment, and performed a choice selection of operatic music during the evening.

On the removal of the cloth,

The health of "Her Majesty the Queen" was received with much enthusiasm.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, the acting Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, then gave "His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, our Colonel." (This toast was drunk also amid enthusiastic cheering.)

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort then rose and said:—Gentlemen, I am very much gratified at the kindness you have evinced by the manner in which you have received the last toast. (Cheers.) I feel justly proud of the distinction conferred upon me, when I was appointed to succeed the immortal Duke of Wellington in the command of this regiment (cheers), since which time that honourable post, which not only [illegible] you officially, but brings me in [illegible] I trust, cordial personal relations with you. (Cheers.) It is on an occasion like the present that the consideration must be suggested to the mind in its fullest force, of how much honour and distinction are involved in the title of the Grenadier Guards. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we are assembled here to-day to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the formation of this regiment as at present constituted. During the last 200 years, which embrace the most glorious period of the history of our country, this regiment has taken an important and distinguished part in the most brilliant events of that history. (Cheers.) It has fought at sea and on land, in most parts of Europe, in Africa, in America; and whether fighting the French, the Dutch, the Spaniards, the Moors, the Turks, or the Russians, it has always stood to its colours, upheld the honour of the British name, and powerfully contributed to those successes which, under God's blessing, make this country stand proudly forth among the nations of the earth. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I need not recall to you its deeds, for they are all present, I am sure, to your minds; but I cannot refrain, on an occasion like this, from pointing to some, at least, of the long and uninterrupted list of victories with which the name of the Grenadier Guards is associated. (Cheers.) I must point to the celebrated siege and capture of Namur, to the first defence of Gibraltar, to the capture of Barcelona and Valenciennes, to the battles of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet; to the battle of Dettingen, aye, and of Fontenoy; for, although in the last-named field the victory did not finally remain with the allies, it had been fairly won by the distinguished prowess of the Grenadier Guards. I must point to the capture of Cherbourg, which just 100 years ago looked defiance upon our shores; nor must I omit the battles of Lincelles, Corunna, Barossa, the Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nivelles, Nive, and Waterloo, where in the last and terrible struggle with Napoleon, this regiment acquired its title of Grenadier Guards, by having vanquished in fair fight those noble and devoted Imperial Guards, who until they were met by the British bayonet were held to be invincible. (Cheers.) The battles of the Alma and of Inkermann, and the long-protracted siege of Sebastopol, bring down to our own day the glorious annals of which this corps may well be proud. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, the duty of the British soldier is, unfortunately, not confined to opposing the external enemies of his country. It has been his fate sometimes to stand in arms even against his own countrymen—a mournful task, which I trust we shall never see again imposed upon him. (Cheers.) In such circumstances the soldier is upheld by the consideration that while implicitly obeying the commands of his Sovereign to whom he has sworn fidelity, he is purchasing for his country by his blood that internal peace and supremacy of the law which form the only basis of the liberties as well as the prosperity of the nation. (Cheers.) This regiment, originally sprung from the Royalists who clung to Charles II. during his exile, have always proved true to their Sovereign, whether they contended on the field of Sedgemoor in defence of James II. against the Duke of Monmouth, or struggled heroically for five long years in the cause of George III. against his revolted American provinces. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, that same discipline which has made this regiment ever ready and terrible in war has enabled it to pass through long periods of peace amid the temptations of a luxurious metropolis without impairing its vigour or its energy, to live in harmony and good brotherhood with its fellow-citizens, and to point to the remarkable fact that the Household troops have now for two centuries past formed the permanent garrison of London. (Cheers.) While always at the command of the civil power to support order and law, they have never themselves disturbed that order, or given cause of disquietude, either by insolence or licentiousness. (Cheers.) Let us trust that these same noble qualities may still shine forth for centuries to come, and that the Almighty will continue to favour and protect this little band of devoted soldiers. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, let us on our part manfully do our duty, mindful of the deeds of our predecessors, loyal to our Sovereign, and jealous of our country's honour. (Cheers.) I give you, then, "Prosperity to the Grenadier Guards, and the Health of Colonel Lewis, the long and honoured member of the corps, and now its able and zealous Commanding Officer." (Loud cheers.)

Colonel Lewis returned thanks, after which the health of the Army, and in connexion with it that of the Duke of Cambridge was given.

The Duke of Cambridge, who was received with cheers, said—On the part of the army, and in my own name, I rise to return thanks for the compliment you have been kind enough to pay us. Believe me, I am always especially proud of having my name coupled with that of the British army. (Cheers.) As your illustrious chairman has most justly remarked, although in comparative numbers we cannot hold our heads against the great continental armies with which we are in the habit of coping, still I am happy to think that in reputation, in honour, in discipline, in courage, we are second to none of them. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have the honour of addressing you this evening in a double capacity—as one of the colonels of the brigade of Guards, and as a Line officer at the head of the British army; and all I can say is, that I most cordially assent to the observations which fell from your chairman, to the effect that there ought to be, as I believe there is, but one universal feeling of mutual affection and respect between the Guards and the Line. (Cheers.) I cannot conceive how any other sentiment than that could exist, when I remember the great deeds performed by the brigade of Guards, of which we have to-night had so admirable a description. On the other hand, if the Guards turn to the achievements of the rest of the service, they will see regiment after regiment of the line has been invariably joined with them on their own most memorable fields. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the spirit of the army is kept up by the *esprit du corps* of regiments and I am convinced there is not a regiment in the service which is not as proud of its achievements as you are of yours. (Cheers.) That is the feeling which ought to animate the different corps of an army, and so long as our army is composed of regiments which can boast so brilliant a history as ours—as long as we find success after success thus emblazoned on their arms, I am persuaded that one sentiment of mutual esteem and veneration must leaven the whole mass of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. (Cheers.) I can assure you, sir, and all my gallant friends and comrades, whether civilians or military men, who now surround me, that it is with an earnest desire to foster that good feeling which I trust will ever prevail that I have attempted to carry on the duties of the service, and while I have the honour to hold my present position it shall be my constant endeavour to unite and blend the various branches of the army harmoniously together, confident that in that manner, and in that manner only, I shall be doing my duty to my sovereign and my country. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I cannot sit down without briefly bearing my personal testimony to the gallantry I saw displayed by your regiment in a recent campaign. I refer at this moment to the Grenadier Guards only, because it is the regiment I am now addressing; but it is only just to add that the same feeling also pervaded the entire brigade of Guards, and, indeed, the whole army on that memorable occasion. And as long as that undaunted courage and spirit which I then witnessed among you survives I am sure you will have reason to be proud of the regiment to which you belong and of the service of which it forms so distinguished a part. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, permit me again to thank you for the honour you have done the army, and to express my gratification in being present at this most interesting banquet. (Cheers.)

THE SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.—The 200th anniversary of the formation of this gallant regiment will be commemorated by a dinner to the non-commissioned officers and privates, which is to be given in the centre transept of the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday next, the 20th of June. Preparations are in active progress for this event, which, apart from its novelty, will attract no inconsiderable amount of public attention from the pleasing appearance which the Palace will present on the occasion. The tables will occupy the entire length of the south side of the great transept, extending beyond the galleries on either side. They will be 14 in number, having at the head a cross table for the accommodation of the 75 non-commissioned officers of the regiment. The raised seats on the garden side will be allotted, one-half to the officers and their friends, among whom it is anticipated many ladies of distinction will be present; the other half will be at the disposal of the directors of the Crystal Palace. The band of the regiment will be placed in the front of the Handel orchestra. Immediately behind seats will be reserved for the wives and children of the men, the remainder of the great orchestra being open to the public. The men will be conveyed to the Palace by special trains from London-bridge and Pimlico stations about twelve o'clock, those on duty at Aldershott and Croydon arriving about the same time. The dinner will take place at two o'clock, military time, with the after proceedings it is expected to occupy about an hour and a half. After dinner the fountains will be played. Mr. Caswell will make an ascent in his balloon Mars. A variety of games, Scotch and other, will take place in the grounds until dusk, when the men and their families will return by special trains to their respective barracks.

The death of Mr. Commissioner Murphy, of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, is announced. The learned gentleman presided [illegible] years.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

Acres v. Morrisey.

This was a cause petition filed by a judgment creditor of the respondent Morrisey, [illegible] were that the petitioners, the Messrs. Acres, having issued their execution and lodged it with the sheriff of the county of Waterford, on the 1st of February last [illegible] the goods and chattels of Morrisey had been previously seized and sold by the said sheriff, under an execution issued against him a few days previously at the suit of his son-in-law, a Mr. Stewart, on foot of a judgment marked on a warrant of attorney, which the petitioner's stated on the face of their petition to have been fraudulently obtained. The petitioners' *fi. fa.*, however, reached the sheriff's hands before he parted with the proceeds of Stewart's sale. [illegible] Stuart had filed an answer [illegible] Newsome v. Morrisey, denying the fraud, and relying upon the bond and warrant of attorney as security for his marriage portion. Neither he nor Morrisey, however, had filed any answer in the present cause petition, the only answer being by the respondent Newsome, the other judgment creditor of Morrisey, relying on the injunction order as a charge on the fund in priority to the petitioner's execution, which the petitioner, on the other hand, contended was a charge in priority to all other claims. The contest, therefore, was altogether between Acres and Newsome in the present case, neither Morrisey, nor Stuart being represented before the court, and the Chancellor directed the case to stand over to next term, when it, and the cause of Newsome v. Morrisey, would be heard together.

Serjeant Lawson, Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen J. Curtis, were for the petitioners. Mr. W. C. Smith for Mr. Newsome.

Donald v. Scott.

This was a petition for the specific performance of a written agreement for a lease of certain lands near Castletown, county Tyrone. The case of the petitioner was that the respondent, his landlord, had stipulated in writing to give him a lease of the lands in question; that this contract was subsequently enlarged, but not substantially varied, by a parole arrangement made at a meeting between the parties. The respondent contended that the alterations which had been made in the original contract amounted to a complete abandonment of it by the petitioner; that he had been willing to carry out the original contract, but that the petitioner committed waste by cutting down some ornamental trees which he considered enhanced the value of his own demesne and residence. The petitioner admitted he had cut down the trees in question with the view of improving his farm, but in ignorance that they were esteemed of any value by the respondent.

The Chancellor considered that no case had been made to disentitle the petitioner to the relief which he sought. He would refer the arranging of the details of the lease to the Master, who would insert such covenants as he deemed just, considering the terms of the lease under which the respondent held. In case of a difference as to the conditions to be introduced, the case, as a matter of course, would be remitted, if either party thought fit, to the court.

Counsel for the petitioner—Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. Low. For the respondent—Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., and Travers.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

The Commissioners of the Borough of Carrickfergus v. James Moore.

This was an action to recover a sum of £30 8s. 1d. for toll and harbour dues, lighterage, and other port charges, from the 13th of August, 1859, to the 18th of February, 1860. The plaintiffs are the Commissioners of Carrickfergus, and they pleaded they are entitled by ancient deeds and charges to receive certain harbour dues which they claimed from every vessel coming into port. The defendant is a merchant and shipowner in Carrickfergus, and he pleaded that the defendants are not the owners of the harbour; that the port is portion of the ancient borough; that he is a burgess and freeman of that borough; and that from the time "whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary," the freemen of Carrickfergus used and engaged the port without any charge, except two shillings for anchorage. In respect of this particular toll the defendant lodged £12 4s. in court, pleading that is the only sum due by him to the commissioners. The issues were whether the plaintiffs were owners of the port at the time the debt in question accrued; secondly, whether the defendant and the freemen of Carrickfergus exercised the right mentioned in the defence; and, thirdly, whether the defence is true in substance and in fact.

An old fisherman, named Robert Willis, 90 years of age, was examined, and deposed that he remembered the port of Carrickfergus for the last seventy years, and that during that time it was the custom for vessels coming into harbour to pay a small rate of dues.

Other evidence was given for the purpose of proving the custom for many years past of paying the dues.

The jury found for the plaintiffs £18, the difference between the amount claimed and the amount lodged in court.

Counsel for the plaintiffs—Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C.; and Mr. Andrew Vance. Attorneys—Messrs. Bowman and Vance.

For the defendant—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C.; Mr. O'Neill, and Mr. Leech. Attorneys—Mr. Henry Wm. Leech.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Mr. Justice O'Brien, Mr. Justice Hayes, Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald).

The Queen v. Thomas Tuohey.

This case came before the court for argument on certain points reserved by Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, before whom the prisoner was tried and convicted for perjury at the last assizes for Castlebar. The perjury was alleged to have been committed by the prisoner at the trial of a civil bill process, before Sir Colman O'Loghlen, at the Swineford Sessions. He swore that a promissory note, purporting to be made by Patrick Tuohey and James Tuohey, was not in his handwriting, and that his name, Thomas Tuohey, which was signed to it as a witness, was not his signature. The principal witness in the case was a person of the name of Owen Stenton, who distinctly swore that the prisoner drew the note and signed it as a witness, and that he put the names Patrick and James Tuohey to it as marksmen. The prosecutor, Stenton, was an illiterate man, unable to read or write. Thomas Tuohey contradicted Stenton's statement, and swore positively that he was not the drawer of the bill, and that the signature purporting to be his, was a forgery. On behalf of the prisoner it was contended that the uncorroborated evidence of the prosecutor was insufficient to warrant a conviction.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Costello, argued the case on behalf of the Crown; and Mr. Jordan, and Mr. Concannon, appeared for the prisoner.

The Court affirmed the conviction which was previously had.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

(Before Mr. Justice O'Brien, Mr. Justice Hayes, and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.)

The Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, appellant; Thomas Kearney, respondent.

This case came before the court on appeal from the decision of the magistrates of the county Limerick. It appeared the county surveyor summoned the defendants for having the approaches to the railway bridges at Spittalland, Ballysimon, and Peafield, out of proper repair, and neglecting to put them in order, when noticed to do so. On the 28th February, the magistrates decided that the company neglected to keep the roads in question in a fit state, and that they should be repaired within fourteen days. The chairman of the bench of magistrates, Mr. D. M. Mansell, dissented from the decision. The company subsequently applied that a case should be stated for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench. The charge was made in pursuance of the 46th and 56th sections of the 8th Vic., chap. 20; the Railway Clauses Act, under which the respondent contended the company were bound from time to time to keep the surface of such portions of the road as had been lowered or cut away by the company, according, and as often, as same was worn down or out of repair. The appellants contended that they were not bound, as was alleged, after they had once put the roads in a proper state of repair, on completion of the railway works, to take charge of the roads, and that it was peculiarly the duty of the grand jury to keep them in repair.

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., and Mr. Levinge, argued the case on behalf of the appellant; and Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., and Mr. Murphy, for the respondent.

The Court reversed the decision of the magistrates, Mr. Justice Hayes dissenting.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Scott and Wife v. Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company.

This case was resumed.

Mr. John Strahan, of Dundrum, examined by Mr. Brereton, Q.C.—Recollects the 25th January last, on which evening he was at the Dundrum station on the arrival of the train from Bray; when the train came to the station I heard "Dundrum" called out on the side where the accident occurred; it was called out more than once; it was a long train, on the engine getting beyond the bridge it stopped; I then saw a porter rush by me, and say a woman had been killed, but before this I did not hear any warning given to the passengers not to get out; could not swear whether the signal light was up; as a general practice, the doors of the third-class carriages are opened by the passengers; did not observe the station master (Mr. Fitzgerald) that night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C.—The steps of the carriages are much worn away by constant use; I was walking up and down between the bridge and the signal light with a young girl; I could see her very plainly; it was lightsome enough for that; I am sure there were two third class carriages on the train; when the engine had passed the bridge, I expected it would return; am a carpenter by trade, did not make the model of the grounds and station before me, but I could make it and no mistake about it—(a laugh)—the train rested for three minutes at the bridge; did not see the lady fall over it; the step from the carriage is only a tread of five inches; I measured it on Saturday and this morning; the reason I did so a second time was, because I saw a gentleman measuring it with a piece of twine, and I did not think it was a proper way, so I produced my rule; on the night in question, at half-past nine o'clock, there was light enough to enable me to see the carriages.

By a Juror (Mr. Codd)—Was there sufficient light to enable a person in the third-class carriage, supposing him to be opposite the bridge, to see where he was going to, if he left the train?

There was not; I could not see the parties who were on the bridge; I could see the train very well as it was approaching in the distance, but could not see the people between it and the bridge; those stepping out of the third-class could not see where they were going.

How could you see the train at a great distance, and be unable to see persons who were near you?

One was a large object, and the other a small one. It would be very difficult to distinguish the top of the bridge if it was all dark, for it is painted brown; if it were white it might then be visible; the tickets are taken at a gate from all the passengers in the trains going on to Dublin; they do not wait in the carriage to have them taken.

By Another Juror (Mr. Dixon)—Suppose you had been situate as the plaintiff was on the night in question, having your wife about you, would you have committed a similar error? I would have been something sharper. But I do not say I would have had light to see what I was doing.

But so far as the night was concerned, if you had been in the position of the platform, would you have leaped out? I would.

To Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C. (through the court)—I would have been obliged to [illegible] distance of two feet seven inches in order to leave the carriage, but then I would not be aware I was at the bridge, where otherwise the necessity for doing so did not exist.

To Mr. Brereton, Q.C. (through the court)—If the witness had a crinoline dress on, which required to be crushed through the door, would he then spring forward in order to get out with more expedition and ease?

Chief Baron (to witness)—You are asked if you are able to tell what you would do, if you were dressed in crinoline. (Great laughter). Would you have jumped out? Yes, my lord.

Mr. [illegible], C.E., was examined [illegible] John Stanley, [illegible] plaintiff and Miss Susan Stanley, her sister, [illegible] witness [illegible] the Dublin side of [illegible] saw carried [illegible] but witness could [illegible] continued to live in the house [illegible] before that she (plaintiff) [illegible] of walking very much, and looking as [illegible] her frequently since, then in an excited and [illegible] laughing and crying alternately, and for no [illegible] she used crutches; could put the right foot to the ground, but not the left; she (witness) often travelled on this railway; always gave up her ticket at the gate, after the carriages had passed; the door was opened either by witness or some one else; never remembered the door being opened by a porter; never remained in the train to have her ticket taken up; on the night in question it was dark; her sister uses crutches, and is carried about in a basket chair.

The witness was shortly cross-examined by Mr. Darley.

To Mr. Codd—The light of the engine enabled me, although the night was dark, to see while standing at the ticket-gate that the train was at the bridge.

To the Chief Baron—It was the fire of the engine I saw.

Wm. Stanley, brother of the plaintiff, was examined by Mr. Coffey—Never saw, so long as I have travelled by the line, the signal lighted; it was not lighted an hour after the accident occurred; I was at my father's house when my sister was carried in; I was up with her for three or four nights, and found her speaking in her sleep, taking crying fits, and fainting; this continued for about a week; I had an opportunity of seeing her every evening for about an hour; when I went on the line I had always to open the door of the third-class myself; there are but four porters employed at the station, all of whom have particular duties to perform.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., cross-examined the witness.

Mrs. Susan Stanley, mother of the plaintiff, was examined by Mr. Brereton, and stated that since the night of the accident she had been attending her daughter; she suffered intense pain; her sleep was affected; her nerves injured; had been an active young women; after the accident she became subject to fainting fits and excitable moods; her clothes had to be cut off on the night of the misfortune; she was not able to walk at present; Dr. White was in attendance during the whole time.

Mr. Codd here said that in justice to the jury this examination should not be pursued. These facts had been proved over and over again, and it was waste of time to repeat them.

The Chief Baron said the only object in such evidence was, that had the plaintiff omitted to produce such a witness as her mother, Mrs. Stanley, it might be observed on by the defendant.

Mr. William Furlong, of Dundrum, examined, stated he had constantly travelled on the railway, and considered it to be very badly lighted; knew nothing whatever of the circumstances of the accident, except from hearsay; his attention was never called to the height of the bridge until he saw the model in court on Saturday, and, thinking it was inaccurate, he went out and made a personal inspection; was now convinced the model was perfectly faithful.

This closed the plaintiff's case, and

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., submitted to his lordship, that there should be a non-suit entered upon the law of the case. The present action was one which came within the authorities. The learned counsel then submitted the following reasons, why the plaintiff should be non-suited. That there was not any evidence of such negligence on the part of the defendants as made them liable in the action; that the injury sustained was attributable entirely to the plaintiff's own want of caution in springing from the railway carriage, instead of descending by the steps; that the occurrence was attributable to the absence of ordinary care on her part, and that there was no evidence from which a jury might reasonably and properly conclude, that the damage was caused entirely by the negligence and default of the defendants, and on which they might reasonably and properly conclude, that the defendants might by the exercise of care have averted the accident (Toomey v. London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company; Walt v. North Eastern Company; 6th Blackburn and Ellis Court of Exchequer Chamber, &c. &c.) It was likewise submitted, that there was sufficient proof that want of reasonable care and caution on the part of the plaintiff, had occasioned the accident complained of.

His Lordship refused to non-suit.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., then proceeded to open the case on behalf of the defendant. He said he could not disguise from himself the difficulty which a counsel on behalf of a company had always to encounter. While he deeply lamented the injuries which the plaintiff had sustained, he could not help thinking she had been herself the author of those injuries, and he trusted to be able to convince the jury that he was correct in that opinion. Through the case he had abstained from embarrassing her feelings by making reference to her sufferings in his cross-examination, for he would treat the humble sexton's daughter with as much respect as a peeress in her own right. The company had felt bound to defend this action. They had litigated the case on principle, in order that it might not become a precedent, that they should be condemned for every fault into which persons brought themselves. The argument of his learned friend (Mr. Brereton), in opening the case was correct in one particular, but erroneous in the other. It was a solecism, a contradiction in terms. He had argued that the company were guilty of negligence because they had not by antecedent precaution foreseen, and averted an accident which subsequently occurred. This was the line of his argument. He (Mr. Macdonough), had in the progress of the case endeavoured to restrain the feelings of ardour, which animated his young friends on the other side. They had made a great many remarks upon the subject, for which they would be likely to meet with condemnation at another tribunal. (A laugh.) The favourite point in their case seemed to be the dangers of crinoline. (A laugh.) Upon which they had drawn out their witnesses into terrible disclosures. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Macdonough) would dismiss the subject, by observing that, in his opinion, it was the extent of the young lady's crinoline in this case, which had saved her life, for it acted as a kind of baloon, or parachute, which supported her in the air, and broke the fall. If the present cause should ever go before the House of Lords, it would appear upon the record that the main point turned upon the difficulty which ladies experienced on the Wicklow line, in getting out of the carriages, owing to their crinolines, which Lord Palmerston had said to be unlimited. (Laughter.) The learned counsel then proceeded to state points relied on by the defendant. The bridge in question was quite high enough. It had been the same for several years, and no one ever, until now, thought of jumping over it. The fact in regard to the tickets was, that the passengers always waited in the train until they were taken up by the porter.

At the conclusion of the learned gentleman's address, the court adjourned to this morning, when evidence for the defence will be entered upon.

COMMON PLEAS NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury).

Burke v. Carroll.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court. It was an action by Mr. Martin Burke, proprietor of the Shelbourne Hotel, to recover damages for injuries which he alleged his house had sustained in consequence of the negligent and unlawful manner in which the defendant had carried on certain alterations in his house, which adjoins the hotel. The facts of the case were reported in our publication of yesterday.

The jury found for the plaintiff—£10 damages and 6d. costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and D. C. Heron. Attorney—Mr. James Goff.

For the defendant—Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C., and Coffey. Attorney—Mr. Coffey.

Lumley v. the Midland Great Western Railway Company.

This was an action for breach of contract and false imprisonment. The plaintiff is a merchant tailor in Tullamore, and complained that, having accompanied his brother-in-law, a grazier, as far as Athlone, on their way to the fair of Ballinasloe, in October last, he was falsely and maliciously arrested by the defendants, under the following circumstances:—When the 1-23 train of the Great Southern and Western Railway line arrived at Athlone, the plaintiff and his brother-in-law, with a number of other passengers, being apprehensive they would lose the Ballinasloe train by going the ordinary route, proceeded down the line, and crossed the railway bridge of the defendants, by way of a short-cut to the station. The plaintiff's brother-in-law, Mr. Browne, arrived first at the ticket-office on the platform, and purchased a ticket for himself and the plaintiff, which he presented to him as he was ascending the steps of the platform, and while he was engaged in a disputation with the station-master, who insisted upon his returning the way he came, and coming to the station by the ordinary route this; plaintiff refused to do, and he was then arrested by a policeman, by whom he was taken before a magistrate in Athlone, and after a detention of two hours, released from custody. The plaintiff some weeks subsequently wrote a letter to the secretary of the company, demanding an explanation of the conduct pursued towards him, or in the event of not being able to afford satisfactory explanations, compensation for the insult and injury he had received. To this letter the defendants made no reply. The case of the company, as set forth in their defences, was that they were justified in the arrest of the plaintiff [illegible] so doing, because he persisted in the completion of the trespass which he had committed on their property, notwithstanding the most urgent remonstrances; that the bridge over which he crossed was never intended and was dangerous for passenger traffic; and that the breach of contract of which he complained by not being conveyed to Ballinasloe on the train by which he had intended to go was the result of his own misconduct, because he had unlawfully trespassed on a portion of the defendants' property, which, for the security of the public, they were compelled to prevent passengers from walking on.

The case has not yet concluded.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C.; Ball, Q.C.; and Gamble. For the defendants—Messrs. Battersby, Q.C.; Clarke, Q.C.; and Levinge.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Commission will be opened this morning by the Lord Mayor, and Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes. The following are the calendars:—

COUNTY.—Thomas Maher, assault; Christopher M'Nally, stealing lambs; John Murphy and Richard [illegible], passing base coin; Anne Grady, larceny; Thomas Marlow and Mary Fox, felony; Chas. Sheridan, larceny; Jas. Byrne, larceny; Peter Russell, larceny; Catherine Browne, felony of plate; Mary Sullivan, felony of £150; Anne Craven, Catherine Malone, and Mary Farrell, larceny, and receiving stolen goods; Thos. M'Mahon and John M'Dowell, stabbing with intent to kill; Charles Sheridan, sacrilege; John Keogh and Laurence Doyle, ripping and stealing lead; James Reilly and John Wood, unnatural crime; Joseph Tuite, stabbing; Mary Ryan, Arson; Michael Lawler, Honor Doyle, Mary Reilly, and William Walsh, burglary and robbery.

CITY.—John Mack, highway robbery; James Gardiner, manslaughter; Anne Grady, larceny; Richard Halton and Francis Brennan, burglary and robbery; Charles Hendric, shooting with intent to murder; Margaret Fox and fourteen other persons, attempt to set fire to a dwelling and unlawful assembly; Michael Tighe, shooting with intent to murder; Thomas Howe, embezzlement; Richard Cleke, embezzlement; James Fitzpatrick, felony.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Duleek, Saturday.

On this evening, a box-cart belonging to R. Clousten, Esq., of Ballymagarvey, near Balrath, was driven homewards by two men at a very quick pace, on the Platten road leading to Duleek. One of them stated the other was not driving fast enough, and a scuffle ensued as to who should have the reins. Coming up towards the bridge of Platten one of the men in the scuffle was thrown out of the cart and killed on the spot. The deceased, whose name is Patrick Reid, was a married man, but had no family. His wife was in the cart, but got down from the furious manner in which it was driven. An inquest will be held.

DISTRESS IN ERRIS.

We were not incorrect in [illegible] the report which Mr. Bourke, [illegible] before the Commissioners [illegible] in the House of Commons between Mr. J. P. [illegible] and the Chief Secretary [illegible] the people to enter the workhouse [illegible] public works on which they might [illegible] be employed. But the Commissioners, in their [illegible] endeavoured to avoid giving their sanction to [illegible] famine. Again, being Englishmen and utter strangers to the population, even were the state of Erris pressed upon their attention, and that they were obliged to do something, they were incapable to determine aright while they declined to receive suggestions from those possessing the requisite knowledge, even their own servants. Accordingly, Mr. Bourke's report is ignored and that an efficient public officer is rebuked for having "taken on himself to travel into the province of public works instead of confining his efforts to the department of poor relief." Had Mr. Bourke been one of the ordinary tools of the body, he would have confined his attention as his reports to what would have been pleasing to his masters. But not being of this character—possessing both a conscience and a heart, as well as a head with some understanding—he dared to say that the appalling destitution of the barony was not to be met by such unworthy expedients as the Poor Law Commissioners or the Lord Lieutenant in council would suggest, but by a prompt outside relief to the people, which he considered could be afforded by giving them employment on public works. In the meantime, nothing has been done by those Commissioners, even in the line which they regard as best. We hear nothing as to their having obliged "the landlords and guardians to do their duty," nor yet that they have succeeded in stemming the current of the national sympathy towards Erris. These were works they set before themselves, but all have been alike miscarriages, so far as we can learn. The landlords who would not willingly do their duty were not to be coerced; the guardians are doing their duty so far as they are permitted, and the public still contribute to save the lives of the people.

We are glad to find the name and subscription of Lord John Browne, M.P., on the list of the Erris Committee. It shows that he has no sympathy with the commissioners or the Government on this subject, but seeing that they have failed in their duty, there is nothing to be done but to stay up the hands of the local committee, and endeavour in this way to save as many lives as possible.—*Tyrawley Herald.*

ROYAL IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—This corps, which has been rapidly increasing in numbers, assembled on Saturday evening at Hungerford Hall, their usual place of rendezvous. There was a very large muster, upwards of 100 being in uniform, and a very considerable number were drilled in private clothes. Preceded by their band, they marched to Wellington Barracks, where they executed several manoeuvres in a manner which attracted admiration from several experienced men of the line who were looking on. The Marquis of Donegall, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Lord Francis Conyngham, Lord Ashley, and Captains Jones, Tully, and Clancy, were present on duty. Among the spectators we noticed the Earl of Shaftesbury and several officers of the Royal Artillery. The band-master, Mr. Cowen, in the early part of the evening raised a subscription of upwards of £30 towards the purchase of new musical instruments. The corps was accompanied by large crowds to and from the barracks, and its martial appearance excited much admiration.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, [illegible] Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by the *Vulcanized Patent,* and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, [illegible]

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s. 6d.; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums and Palates. Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late Mr. Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, [illegible] Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £3 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Shortness of Breath, Coughs. Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the powers possessed by these corrective remedies in asthma, incipient consumption, and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back penetrating the skin is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where, in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels any impurities which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, &c. All pulmonary complaints are easily cured. The asthmatic chest, [illegible] is liberated by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, [illegible] attending bronchitis.

BIRTHS.

Brandling—June 10, at Woodsley House, Leeds, [illegible] of Lieut.-Colonel Brandling, C.B., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

Corbet—June 11, at Acton Reynald, Shropshire, Lady Corbet, of a daughter.

Guinness—June 14, at Burton Hall, [illegible], the wife of [illegible] Guinness, Esq., of a son.

M'Carthy—June 16, at 129, Stephen's-green, the wife of Florence M'Carthy, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

Plunkett—June 12, at 73, Upper Stanhope-street, Liverpool, the wife of J. Gunning Plunkett, Esq., Captain Irish Rifle Volunteers, of a son.

Supple—June 13, at Dundalk, the wife of E. K. Supple, Esq., Constabulary, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Barlow and Whiteside—June 14, at the Parish Church, Scarborough, by the father of the bride, Richard Wellesley Barlow, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, son of Richard Wellesley Barlow, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of the late Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., Governor of Madras, to Annie Catherine, daughter of the Rev Dr. Whiteside, Vicar of Scarborough, and niece of the Right Hon. James Whiteside, M.P.

Barnekow and Young—June 14, at St. John's Church, Hyde-park, by the Rev. M. D. French, M.A., the Baron von Barnekow, to Anna Young, sister of the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., of Bailieborough Castle, county of Cavan.

Byrne and Corcoran—On the 14th June, at the Immaculate Conception, Marlborough-street, Arthur Byrne, of Britain-street, to Bridget Mary Teresa Corcoran, of the same place.

Hay and Dobbs—Lieutenant A. C. Hay, of the 44th Madras, second son of Colonel Hay, of Dunse Castle, to Annie, daughter of Major Dobbs, Superintendent of Bangalore, Mysore Commission.

Gollock and Mansell—June 14, at St. Michael's Church, Limerick, by the Rev. James Gollock, Vicar of Desertserges, the Rev. Thomas Henry Gollock, son of Thomas Gollock, of Forest, Esq., county Cork, to Eliza Grace, daughter of Robert George Mansell, Esq., Richmond-place, Limerick.

Magenis and Lowry-Corry—June 14, at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, by the Rev. J. B. Magenis, Rector of Great Horkesley, Essex, Richard Henry Magenis, Esq., Brevet-Major and Captain 8th Light Infantry, eldest son of the late Colonel Magenis, to Louisa Anne Lowry-Corry, eldest daughter of the late Earl Belmore.

Sutton and Ruthven—June 7, at Langharne, by the Rev. J. Mathews, Vicar of Sherburn, Yorkshire, the Rev. Walter H. Sutton, of South Cerney, Gloucestershire, to Mary Lowen Hore Ruthven, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Hore, Esq., and grand-daughter of Walter Hore Ruthven, Esq., of Harperstown, county of Wexford.

Walter and Akroyd—June 12, at All Souls' Church, Halifax, Yorkshire, by the Ven. Archdeacon Musgrave, D.D., assisted by the Rev. C. R. Holmes, M.A., Incumbent of All Souls', John Walter, Esq., of Shannon-grove, County Limerick, to the youngest daughter of the late Jonathan Akroyd, Esq., of Woodside, Halifax.

DEATHS.

Beecher—June 13, at [illegible] House, Clonakilty, Anne, daughter of the late Richard Beecher, Esq., of Hollybrook, aged 88 years.

Browne—June 6, at Paris, aged 33, the Hon. John Henry Montague Browne, Captain 60th Regiment, second son of Lord Kilmaine.

Colebrooke—April 29, in Camp at [illegible], in Guzerat, East India, of cholera, after a few hours illness, Lieutenant [illegible] Colebrooke, of H.M.'s 33rd Regt., and youngest son of General Sir William Colebrooke, in the 22nd year of his age.

Despard—June 15, at Dunmore, the residence of his father, [illegible] George Despard, Esq., S.I. Constabulary, second son of [illegible] Wellesly Despard, Esq.

James—June 9, at Venice, of Apoplexy, in his 58th year, [illegible] James, her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for the Austrian ports of the Adriatic.

Johnstone—June 17, at the house of his son, Edward Johnstone, Esq., 100, Lower Mount-street, the Rev. J. [illegible] Johnstone, Rector of Tullow, county of Carlow, for 26 years.

Murray—June 17, at 3, Albert-terrace, Fairfield, Belfast, [illegible] the beloved son of Daniel Murray, M.D.

Reeves—June 15, at Merrion-square, South, Robert Reeves, aged 74 years.

Newport—April 29, at an advanced age, the Rev. Mathew [illegible] D.D., rector of St. Mary's, [illegible].

Reid—June 14, at his residence, 5, Mountjoy-square, North, [illegible] Reid, Esq., Captain R.N., at the age of 63 years.

Walker—June 13, at Bray, Maynard Chamberlain Walker, Esq., 76, Lower Leeson-street, son of the late Maynard Chamberlain Walker, Barrister-at-law, one of his Majesty's [illegible] Commissioners of Bankrupts.

Weld—June 14, in this city, Margaret Anne, relict of James Weld, Esq., late of Ravenswell, Bray, county of Dublin.

Waldon—June 16, at 19, King-street, Belfast, Charlotte, relict of the late Francis Waldon, Esq., of Lisburn, aged 81 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, JUNE 18.—ARRIVED—Emily, [illegible] cargo; Angus, Odessa, corn; Foyle, Jersey, troops and baggage; [illegible], Jersey and Alderney, troops and baggage; Calypso, [illegible] goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; William, Carnarvon, slates; Active, Chester, bricks; Pyramid, Liverpool, machinery; [illegible] of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Thomas, Runcorn, earthenware; [illegible] Liverpool, goods; Shamrock, Runcorn, salt; Attempt, [illegible] malt; and seven coal vessels.

SAILED—Ursula, Archangel; Despatch, Chester, [illegible]; James, Portmadock, oats; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Times, Liverpool, goods; Cosmopolite, Liverpool, goods; [illegible] goods; Harold, Glasgow, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; James and Mary, [illegible] timber.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JUNE 19.

Morning Tide, 10-59. Evening Tide, 11-21.

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